

## Tariff Board Hearings

Second hearing on woollens—Limestone and marble, boots and shoes, and cigarettes figure in proceedings

THE June hearings of the Advisory Board on the Tariff and Taxation covered a number of interesting applications for changes in the tariff of which that for the increase of the duties on imports of woolen goods was by far the most important. The sittings commenced on June 14, and lasted until June 29, the Consumers' League being represented by R. J. Deachman, and the Canadian Council of Agriculture by A. E. Darby, throughout the proceedings.

The first request to be heard was for the imposition of a duty of a dollar a ton on lime rock, lime and marble. The application was made by J. Sutton Clark, of Nova Scotia, and the Winnipeg Fuel and Supply Company. The applicants complained that the United States' duty of a similar amount to that asked for had cut off the American market for Canadian lime for building purposes and that the limestone used in smelting and paper making in Canada was largely imported. The opposing interests stated that their costs of production would be increased if the duty were imposed and that material of the kind required could more conveniently be brought in from the United States. After taking the preliminary evidence the hearing on this application was adjourned.

Drawback of the duty paid on silks, braids, tassels and similar materials used in the manufacture of church goods and imported chiefly from France, was asked by the Winnipeg Church Goods Company Limited. The applicants were not represented but opposition was indicated by the representative of certain textile interests of Montreal. This case also was adjourned for second hearing at a later date.

Considerable discussion took place in connection with an application by T. W. Caldwell, ex-M.P. for Victoria and Carleton, N.B., for the removal of the duty on insecticides and fungicides. Mr. Caldwell made a powerful plea in support of his application urging that the cost of the materials used to combat insect pests and fungoid diseases which attack especially apples and potatoes, was becoming a serious problem. The application was opposed by the Canadian manufacturers of insecticides and the hearing was adjourned.

### Second Hearing on Woollens

On June 15, the second hearing on the application of the woolen manufacturers for the raising of the import duties comprising the woolen tariff schedule was begun. The Canadian Woolen and Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association was represented by F. H. Phippen, K.C., and Major Hallam, the secretary of the association, and a considerable number of manufacturers were in attendance. Mr. Phippen filed several new statements dealing with the various sections of the industry and called a number of witnesses to support his contentions.

An interesting feature of the sitting was the presence of two representatives of the British woolen industry who came to Canada for the purpose of correcting certain misapprehensions of the Canadian woolen manufacturers and of giving whatever information as to wages and conditions in Britain the board required. The West Riding Chambers of Commerce was represented by J. H. C. Hodgson, vice-president, and the Woolen and Worsted Trades Federation was represented by the secretary, George H. Wood. Both gentlemen presented lengthy briefs replying to the statements made by the Canadian manufacturers at the first hearing in March, and submitted figures as to comparative wages and costs. The British Agents' Association of Toronto was again represented by J. H. Shaw, who also put in a lengthy brief. The British carpet manufacturers filed a statement and a brief sent in by the French wool-textile manufacturers was also read.

The first three days of the hearing were occupied by the reading of the various submissions and the examina-

tion of witnesses supporting the application. The witnesses were in every instance cross-examined by A. E. Darby and R. J. Deachman, on behalf of the farmers and consumers, with a view to bringing out the facts adverse to the application. It was found impossible to conclude the hearing on the 17th and it was again resumed on June 27. After two more days of examination of witnesses and of the British representatives by the chairman of the board, W. H. Moore, the final arguments were put in on Wednesday, June 29. R. J. Deachman analyzed the statistical basis of the woolen manufacturers' case and attacked with considerable force their argument that the raising of the Australian duties on woollens had been followed by lower prices to the consumers, showing that their statement in this connection rested on no direct evidence and was not supported by the figures available.

### Council of Agriculture Represented

On behalf of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, A. E. Darby submitted that the applicants had not proved imports of woolen goods to be excessive and had produced no evidence of a reliable character to prove that the difference between the British and Canadian costs of production justified the raising of the present duties. Regarded from the national viewpoint the abolition of the British preference on woollens, which he contended was the main purpose of the application, would be highly injurious to agriculture in Canada since it would tend to make export of farm products more difficult, to increase ocean freight rates by reducing still more the volume of westward traffic and to increase the cost to the consumers of necessary articles of clothing and domestic use.

F. H. Phippen, K.C., arguing in favor of the application dismissed the contentions of his opponents as abstract considerations and summarized the evidence of adverse conditions affecting the woolen industry in Canada. He concluded his remarks with a statement that failure by the board to report favorably to the application would entail the loss of the confidence of the manufacturers in its conclusion which found small justification in the general attitude of the manufacturers present at the hearing.

In the week intervening between the woolen hearings, eight or nine applications were dealt with by the board. Of these the most important were the conclusion of the boot and shoe case with which was coupled an application by the Consumers' League, for the reduction of duties on the raw materials entering into the manufacture of boots and shoes, and the request of the Imperial Tobacco Company for the reduction of the excise tax on cigarettes. It was intimated that the latter reference would be extended to include cigars also.

R. J. Deachman, supporting the application for removal of the duties on boot and shoe "findings," said that the manufacturers had stated at the previous hearings that the duty on raw materials added 6 per cent. to the cost of manufacture. He urged that relief for the industry could be obtained by reducing the cost of production and that when the duties on boots and shoes had been reduced in 1922 and 1923 no similar reduction had been made in the duties on the raw materials of the industry. The hearing on this application was adjourned.

### Reduction in Tobacco Tax

The case for the reduction by one-half of the excise stamp tax on cigarettes was supported by D. A. Patterson, president of the Imperial Tobacco Company, who argued that this action would increase the consumption of Canadian cigarettes instead of those of American manufacture, would prevent smuggling, which is now of an extensive character, and would result in an increase of revenue. Witnesses were called to testify to the degree in which cigarettes were brought in from the

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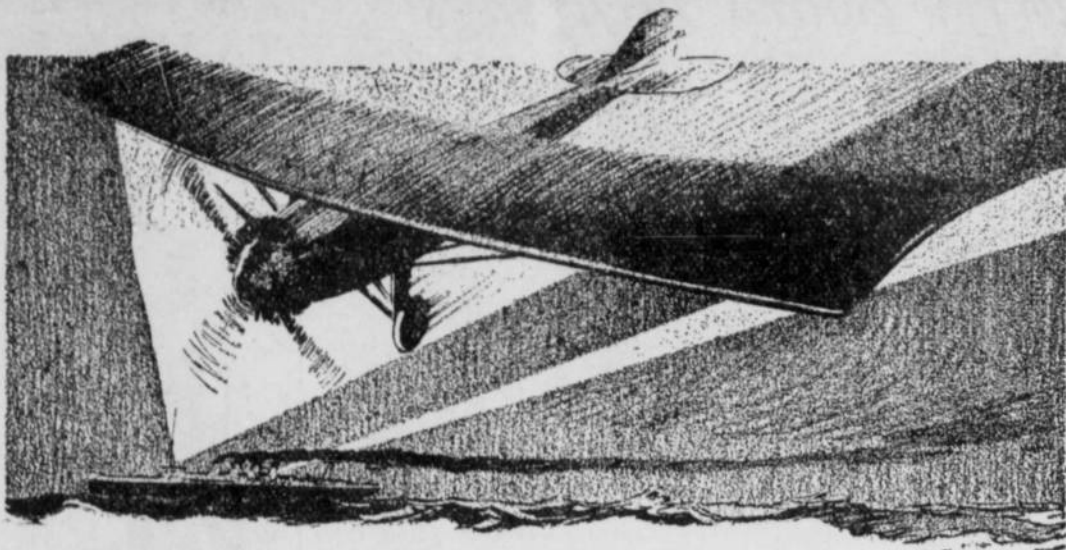
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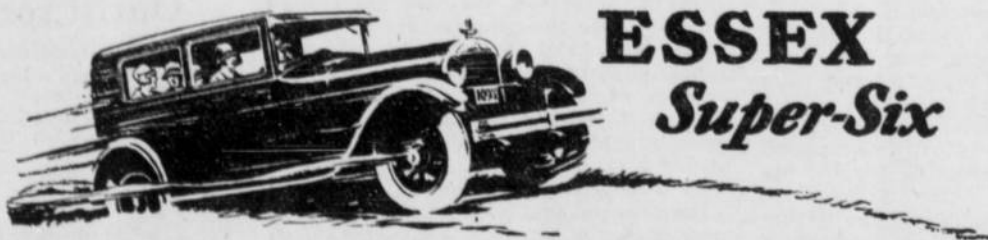
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United States by consumers. Little direct evidence was however available though the fact that the lower prices prevailing in the United States certainly encouraged smuggling was not denied. A second hearing on the application will be held later in the year.

#### Rope and Leather Belting

Second hearings on the applications for lower duties on rope for deep sea fishing, for the imposition of a duty on silica sand and for increased duties on belting leather produced little new material. The rope and leather belting cases centred largely on differences between the Canadian manufacturers and those who are subsidiaries of United States' concerns, the former claiming that they are or would be placed at a disadvantage in competition if the applications were successful. The hearing on silica sand deepened the impression made at the first hearing that the sands for which protection was asked were unsuitable for many purposes of Canadian manufacture, and that the imposition of a duty would result in increasing the costs of production of the opposing industries, among which were glass manufacture, iron foundries and cleaning compounds.

The Tariff Board is not holding public hearings during July and August, but an extensive program will be undertaken in the fall and winter, beginning on September 13. The important applications pending include those concerned with iron and steel, coal, cotton, sugar and hollow-ware besides a variety of minor cases. It is the intention of the board to make the utmost progress possible with these applications before the next session of parliament opens.

#### New U.F.M. Secretary

R. C. Brown has been appointed secretary of the United Farmers of Manitoba in succession to D. C. Mackenzie, who resigned, on July 1, owing to the pressure of his work on the Tariff



R. C. Brown

Advisory Board. Mr. Mackenzie has been secretary of the U.F.M. since 1923, when he succeeded W. R. Wood.

Mr. Brown, who is the only son of J. L. Brown, M.P. for Lisgar, is a product of the West. He was born at Swiflake, Man. Three years later the family moved to Pilot Mound, where he has lived ever since. He has spent all his life on the farm except when in attendance at the Manitoba Agricultural College, from which he graduated last year. In his college course he majored in economics, and won recognition as a debater, representing the college on the University of Manitoba team which debated against the team representing British Universities which toured this country in 1925. He has done considerable platform work for the U.F.M. and has rapidly won recognition as one of the ablest of the younger men in the organization.



## SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Subscription price, in Canada, 50 cents per year, three years for \$1.00, except in Winnipeg city, where subscription price is 75 cents per year. Subscription price in United States and all other countries outside of Canada \$1.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Issued on the First and Fifteenth of each month

Owned and Published by the Organized Farmers

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

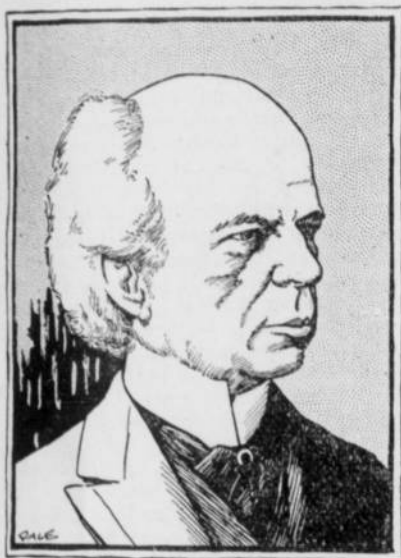
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## Recollections of a Private Secretary

By J. LAMBERT PAYNE

ONE hears it said, nearly always by elderly people, that there are not in our public life today the stalwarts who gave it character a generation or two ago; and I am rather inclined to think there is something in that contention. Why



Sir Wilfred Laurier

should Canada, however, have a different experience in that regard from other countries? Our neighbors have not had in their White House since 1865 a man of Lincoln's qualities. No man in Great Britain has risen to the stature of Gladstone, or even of Disraeli. There has not been a second Newton, a Milton, or a Napoleon. So it should not seem odd that we have not, since their time, had statesmen of the calibre of Robert Baldwin, George Brown, Sir John Macdonald, Hon. Alexander MacKenzie or Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Others could be named of relative eminence.

Baldwin was dead long before my time. But I knew George Brown. He was Scotch in all he wrote and did, and therefore presented a stern exterior. He made the *Toronto Globe* "the Grit Bible"; but he never caught the popular imagination. Sir John Macdonald did, as no other public man has done in our Canadian history. My father had taught me to regard him as Anti-Christ—which merely meant someone of monstrous attributes to me—yet when I came to know him, as I did very intimately, I found him to be intensely human and genuinely likeable. That was his chief strength. He drew men around him, and they acknowledged his leadership with affectionate loyalty.

### John A's Genius to Command

That's what leadership means—the genius to command service. Sir John Macdonald had it. Yet back of that gift was great ability, a well-informed mind, a vision that was both instinctive and acquired by experience, an almost uncanny judgment of men, and that indefinable mixture of qualities which we speak of as shrewdness. His personal appearance, too, was an asset. He was odd-looking, just as the man who most resembled him was—Sir Wilfrid Laurier. His wit was likewise a great source of strength, and in this day we certainly have no one in public life who can swing an audience as he could. He was, nevertheless, not an orator. Far from it. But he had that subtle power which enabled him to drive home a point, and then, if necessary, clinch the effect with a story.

Sir John Macdonald probably earned a greater popular reputation as a story teller than he did as a statesman. Lincoln was like that. It's a valuable gift, when used with tact. I have seen the Tory chieftain throw a rural audience into convulsions by the telling of the simplest story imaginable. For example, there was the one which I heard him tell scores of times about the squaw: "As the squaw said about whiskey, too much is just enough." That was all there was of it. Then there was the other standby: "In an Italian graveyard there is a tombstone, and deep in its marble face is carved these warning words: 'I was well; I would be better, and here I am.'" Of course, he would give these stories a worthy application—usually as to the



Hon. H. R. Emmerson

prudence of keeping the Conservative party in power.

It was often sufficient, before some audiences, for Sir John to say, "and that reminds me of 'a little story.'" With that he would give his prominent nose a rub, put on an inimitable expression, and the people before him would go into fits. This usually surprised me, probably because every story in his repertoire was familiar to me and had lost its edge; but there was something in mass psychology which enabled the old man to make everything of that nature effective. John B. Gough, the great temperance orator of the seventies, could do it. He could make an audience weep just as easily. Mark Twain, on the other hand, who wrote so humorously, wasn't a bit funny on the platform, although he tried to be. Bill Nye was the same. His writings were to me most mirth-provoking; but he couldn't make me laugh when he talked. I have heard John B. Gough, Mark Twain, Bill Nye and other famous humorists talk; yet Gough, who never wrote anything, was the only one of them that could throw people into hysterical laughter.

Peter Ryan, of Toronto, was one of the best story tellers I ever heard. He was also a political campaigner of wonderful power; yet he never told stories to an audience. He told me that it was a mistake to joke when you wanted to be impressive. Gladstone never told anecdotes. His power lay

in his intense and convincing earnestness. The late Joseph Rymal was a very clever man; yet he got the reputation, by his constant telling of stories in his speeches, of being a great wit. He entertained; but he never got anywhere in public life. I have known others like that.

People who didn't like Sir John Macdonald said he was often a buffoon; and that in politics he was a P. T. Barnum. No mistake could be more egregious. History will recognize him as a great statesman. He merely used his gift of humor to an end. If Alexander MacKenzie, or Edward Blake, had been able to unbend from their ponderous dignity on the public platform, and had got down when it was necessary to the level of the common people, they would have won where they failed. I look upon it as a test of genius to know how to capture an audience. Blake reminded me of the Scotch woman who said to the minister: "Aye, that was a gran' sermon. I never heard so many words I couldn't understand before." Blake talked over the heads of his audience; yet he was an exceedingly able man. Cartwright was classical, but cold.

Edward Blake, however, knew his own weakness. One day in Ottawa—and this is really a hoary chestnut in political circles—he heard one man say to another on a stormy day in winter, "Oh, it's snow matter." He thought it very funny, and resolved to try it out. So he purposely walked out on Parliament Hill, and soon a friend said to him: "It's a stormy day, Mr. Blake." His chance had come. "Oh, its absolutely



Hon. A. G. Blair

immaterial" was his rejoinder, and he went away chuckling over his skill in repartee.

When Sir Charles Tupper bowed to defeat in 1896, and the Liberal party had come into power, I received at the same instant the biggest surprise and the highest compliment of my life. Sir Wilfrid Laurier sent for me and asked me to be his English private secretary. I gasped, and told him that, after having served his two Tory predecessors, his friends would mistrust me. Sir Wilfrid laughed, and said: "But they'll trust me; and I'll bring them around. I want you to do for me precisely what you have done for your other chiefs." Of course, we were old friends. He knew me and he said, with all sincerity,

that he could trust me to the last limit. But I was right, after all. His friends, quite naturally, felt that it wouldn't do. So Sir Wilfrid kept me in the background, until one day he sent me over to help out Hon. A. G. Blair, the minister of railways; and at the end of seven years the prime minister was still without the English secretary of his first choice, and I was helping Mr. Blair. I will refer to Mr. Blair in a moment.

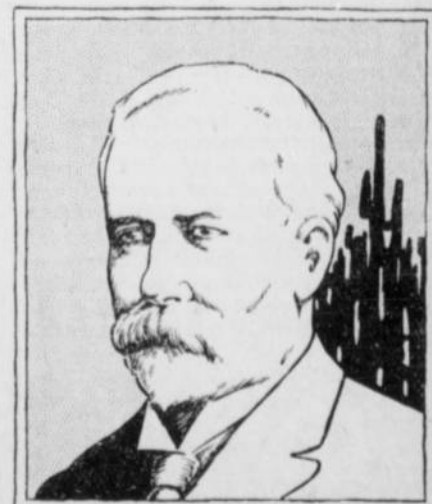
### Laurier's Sincerity

I have just used the words "with all sincerity," coupled with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's name. They sum up my estimate of the chief factor of strength in the makeup of that really wonderful man. He was always genuine and in earnest. One never suspected him of expediency or casuistry. Now, I have spoken admiringly of Sir John Macdonald; yet, while Sir John and Sir Wilfrid strangely resembled each other, their methods were very different. I remember a man once telling me about going to Sir John in relation to a post he was seeking in the public service. "I'm sorry I went," he confided to me. "Do you know, the old man was so distressed by being unable to give me a positive answer that all he could do was push me to the door and say 'just leave it to me.'" There were actually tears in his eyes." Sir John Macdonald could do that, and did; but Sir Wilfrid Laurier could no more have done it than assassinate the applicant. He breathed sincerity not only in every word he spoke, but it shone from his very face. He had no ready tears that were not real.

I saw strong men weep when Sir John Macdonald died. There must have been many who wept when Sir Wilfrid passed out. I was not on hand to see them; but I know of at least one who, in the secrecy of his own heart, paid that great and sweet soul the tribute of his tears. That was myself. I loved him; and I know he reciprocated that sentiment. He showed his affectionate interest and confidence in me in many ways and at many times. And don't we invariably love the people who love us?

The men who felt the most affectionate toward Sir Wilfrid were those who were nearest to him. And that's the right word—affectionate. The case of Hon. A. G. Blair is an illustration. When that really strong and capable minister felt compelled, in 1903, to resign his portfolio over the railway

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Hon. W. S. Fielding



# The Reaping Race

By LIAM O'FLAHERTY

**A**T dawn the reapers were already in the rye field. It was the big rectangular field owned by James McDara, the retired engineer. The field started on the slope of a hill and ran down gently to the sea-road that was covered with sand. It was bound by a low stone fence, and the yellow heads of the rye-stalks leaned out over the fence, all round in a thick mass, jostling and crushing one another as the morning breeze swept over them with a swishing sound.

McDara himself, a white-haired old man in grey tweeds, was standing outside the fence on the sea-road, waving his stick and talking to a few people who had gathered even at that early hour. His brick-red face was all excitement, and he waved his blackthorn stick as he talked in a loud voice to the men about him.

"I measured it out yesterday," he was saying, "as even as it could be done. Upon my honor there isn't an inch in the difference between one strip and another of the three strips. D'ye see? I have laid lines along the length of the field so they can't go wrong. Come here and I'll show ye."

He led the men along from end to end of the field and showed how he had measured it off into three even parts and marked the strips with lines laid along the ground.

"Now, it couldn't be fairer," cried the old man, as excited as a schoolboy. "When I fire my revolver they'll all start together, and the first couple to finish their strip gets a five-pound note."

The peasants nodded their heads and looked at old McDara seriously, although each one of them thought he was crazy to spend five pounds on the cutting of a field that could be cut for two pounds. They were, however, almost as excited as McDara himself, for the three best reapers in the whole island of Inverara had entered for the competition. They were now at the top of the field on the slope of the hill ready to commence. Each had his wife with him to tie the sheaves as they were cut and bring food and drink.

They had cast lots for the strips by drawing three pieces of seaweed from McDara's hat. Now they had taken up position on their strips awaiting the signal. Although the sun had not yet warmed the earth and the sea breeze was cold, each man had stripped to his shirt. The shirts were open at the chest and the sleeves were rolled above the elbow. They wore grey woolen shirts. Around his waist each had a multi-colored "crios," a long knitted belt made of pure wool. Below that they wore white frieze drawers with the ends tucked into woolen stockings that were embroidered at the tops. Their feet were protected by raw-hide shoes. None of them wore a cap. The women all wore red petticoats, with a little shawl tied around their heads.

On the left were Michael Gill and his wife, Susan. Michael was a long, wiry man, with fair hair that came down over his forehead and was cropped to the bone all round the skull. He had a hook nose, and his lean jaws were continually moving backwards and forwards. His little blue eyes were fixed on the ground, and his long white eyelashes almost touched his cheek-bones, as if he slept. He stood motionless, with his reaping hook in his right hand and his left hand in his belt. Now and again he raised his eyelashes, listening for the signal to commence. His wife was almost as tall as himself, but she was plump and rosy-cheeked. A silent woman, she stood there thinking of her eight-months-old son whom she had left at home in charge of her mother.

In the middle, Johnny Bodkin stood with his arms folded and his legs spread wide apart, talking to his wife in a low

serious voice. He was a huge man, with fleshy limbs and neck, and black hair that had gone bald over his forehead. His forehead was very white and his cheeks were very red. He always frowned, twitching his black eyebrows. His wife, Mary, was short, thin, sallow-faced, and her upper teeth protruded slightly over her lower lip.

On the right was Pat Considine and his wife, Kate. Kate was very big and brawny, with a freckled face and a very marked moustache on her upper lip. She had a great mop of sandy-colored curly hair that kept coming undone. She talked to her husband in a loud, gruff, masculine voice, full of good humor. Her husband, on the other hand, was a small man, small and slim, and beginning to get wrinkles in his face, although he was not yet forty. His face had once been a brick-red color, but now it was becoming sallow. He had lost most of his front teeth. He stood loosely, grinning towards McDara, his little, loose, slim body hiding its strength.

Then McDara waved his stick. He lifted his arm. A shot rang out. The reaping race began. In one movement the three men sank to their right knees like soldiers on parade at musketry practice. Their left hands in the same movement closed about a bunch of rye-stalks. The curved reaping hooks whirled in the air, and then there was a crunching sound, the sound that hungry cows make eating long fresh grass in spring. Then three little slender bunches of rye-stalks lay flat on the dewy grass beneath the fence, one bunch behind each reaper's bent left leg. The three women waited in nervous silence for the first sheaf. It would be an omen of victory or defeat. One, two, three, four bunches . . . Johnny Bodkin, snorting like a furious horse, was dropping his bunches almost without stopping. With a loud cheer he raised his reaping hook in the air and spat on it, crying, "First sheaf!" His wife dived at it with both hands. Separating a little bunch of stalks, she encircled the head of the sheaf and then bound it with amazing rapidity, her long thin fingers moving like knitting needles. The other reapers and their wives had not paused to look. All three reapers had cut their first sheaves and their wives were on their knees tying.

Working in the same furious manner in which he had begun, Bodkin was soon far ahead of his competitors. He was cutting sheaves in an untidy manner, and he was leaving hummocks behind him on the ground owing to the irregularities of his strokes, but his speed and strength were amazing. His great hands whirled the hook and closed on the stalks in a ponderous manner, and his body hurtled along like the carcass of an elephant trotting through a forest, but there was a rhythm in the never-ending movement of his limbs that was not without beauty. And behind him came his wife, tying, tying speedily, with her hard face gathered together in a serious frown like a person meditating on a grave decision.

Considine and his wife were second. Considine, now that he was in action, showed surprising strength and an agility that was goat-like. When his lean, long, bony arms moved to slash the rye, muscles sprang up all over his bent back like an intricate series of springs being pressed. Every time he hopped on his right knee to move along his line of reaping he emitted a sound like a groan cut short. His wife, already perspiring heavily, worked almost

on his heels, continually urging him on, laughing and joking in her habitual loud hearty voice.

Michael Gill and his wife came last. Gill had begun to reap with the slow methodic movements of a machine driven at low pressure. He continued at exactly the same pace, never changing, never looking up to see where his opponents were. His long lean hands moved noiselessly, and only the sharp crunching rush of the teeth of his reaping hook through the yellow stalks of the rye could be heard. His long drooping eyelashes were always directed towards the point where his hook was cutting. He never looked behind to see had he enough for a sheaf before beginning another. All his movements were calculated beforehand, calm, monotonous, deadly accurate. Even his breathing was light, and came through his nose like one who sleeps healthily. His wife moved behind him in the same manner, tying each sheaf daintily, without exertion.

As the day advanced people gathered from all quarters watching the reapers. The sun rose into the heavens. There was a fierce heat. Not a breath of wind. The rye-stalks no longer moved. They stood in perfect silence, their heads a whitish color, their stalks golden. Already there was a large irregular gash in the rye, ever increasing. The bare patch, green with little clover plants that had been sown with the rye, was dotted with sheaves, already whitening in the hot sun. Through the hum of conversation the regular crunching of the reaping hooks could be heard.

A little before noon Bodkin had cut half his strip. A stone had been placed on the marking line at half-way, and when Bodkin reached the stone he stood up with the stone in his hand and yelled: "This is a proof," he cried, "that there was never a man born in the island of Inverara as good as Johnny Bodkin." There was an answering cheer from the crowd on the fence, but big Kate Considine humorously waved a sheaf above her head and yelled in her rough man's voice: "The day is young yet, Bodkin of the soft flesh!" The crowd roared with laughter, and Bodkin fumed, but he did not reply. His wits were not very sharp. Gill and his wife took no notice. They did not raise their eyes from the reaping.

Bodkin's wife was the first to go for the mid-day meal. She brought a can full of cold tea and a whole oven cake of white flour, cut in large pieces, each piece coated heavily with butter. She had four eggs, too, boiled hard. The Bodkin couple had no children, and on that account they could afford to live well, at least far better than the other peasants. Bodkin just dropped his reaping hook and ravenously devoured three of the eggs, while his wife, no less hungrily, ate the fourth. Then Bodkin began to eat the bread and butter and

drink the cold tea with as much speed as he had reaped the rye. It took him and his wife exactly two minutes and three-quarters to finish that great quantity of food and drink. Out of curiosity, Gallagher, the doctor, counted the time down on the shore-road. As soon as they had finished eating they set to work again as fiercely as ever.

Considine had come level with Bodkin, just as Bodkin resumed work, and instead of taking a rest for their meal, Considine and his wife ate in the ancient fashion current among Inverara peasants during contests of the kind Kate fed her husband as he worked with buttered oaten cake. Now and again she handed him the t-a-can and he paused to take a drink. In that way he was still almost level with Bodkin when he had finished eating. The spectators were greatly excited at this eagerness on the part of Considine, and some began to say that he would win the race.

Nobody took any notice of Gill and his wife, but they had never stopped to eat, and they had steadily drawn nearer to their opponents. They were still some distance in the rear, but they seemed quite fresh, whereas Bodkin appeared to be getting exhausted, handicapped by his heavy meal, and Considine was obviously using up the reserves of his strength. Then, when they reached the stone at half-way, Gill quietly laid down his hook and told his wife to bring the meal. She brought it from the fence, buttered oaten bread and a bottle of new milk, with oatmeal in the bottom of the bottle. They ate slowly, and then rested for awhile. People began to jeer at them when they saw them resting, but they took no notice. After about twenty minutes they got up to go to work again. A derisive cheer arose, and an old man cried out: "Yer a disgrace to me name, Michael." "Never mind, father," called Michael, "the race isn't finished yet." Then he spat on his hands and seized his hook once more.

Then, indeed, excitement rose to a high pitch, because the Gill couple resumed work at a great speed. Their movements were as mechanical and regular as before, but they worked at almost twice the speed. People began to shout at them. Then betting began among the gentry. Until now the excitement had not been intense, because it seemed a foregone conclusion that Bodkin would win since he was so far ahead. Now, however, Bodkin's supremacy was challenged. He still was a long way ahead of Gill, but he was

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People began to jeer at them when they saw them resting, but they took no notice.





# He Kept Wild Birds as a Hobby

*But D. H. Bendick rode the hobby so hard that it became a business---now they keep him*

By R. D. COLQUETTE

**W**HEN a New York millionaire wants to get into the social swim he establishes a country estate. Now, a country estate is not a farm. It is a cross between a city park and a zoological garden, on which prize cows and hogs and chickens may be kept as curiosities along with golden pheasants, swans, quail, wild geese, mallards and a score of other creatures which speak to all beholders that this man is very, very rich. It is more polite to say it that way than to nail a copy of his income tax return on the gate post.

When a man wants to stock an estate with a variety of wild fowl a well known law of political economy, called the law of supply and demand, begins to operate. Demand is created. It is rather to the credit of this western country that up at Ledue, just south of Edmonton, a young farmer is cashing in on the zoological propensities of New York millionaires by looking after the supply end of this interesting business. Grath Side Game Farm, known locally as "the bird farm," makes a specialty of breeding wild geese, wild ducks, swans, quail, pheasants and about two score of other kinds of feathered creatures for that distant market.

## Where Bird Life is Sacred

I called at this unusual place about the first of June and spent an interesting couple of hours there. D. H. Bendick, the founder and general manager of the business showed me around. Behind the house there is a natural slough in which straw islands have been provided for the geese and ducks to nest on. We could tell where a mother goose was hatching out her flock for there her lord and master would be standing, still as a statue, head erect, on the lookout for intruders and ready to take on all comers who threatened to disturb his spouse in the performance of her maternal duties. The wild ducks, too, were nesting everywhere but they depend more on stealth than on pug-nacity for protection.

There are fine wire cages where small birds are kept and pens of coarser wire to keep the pheasants on the place. Out in front on a pond of deeper water float the swans and a sign by the roadside, "No Shooting! Game Sanctuary," warns all passers-by that here is a spot where wild life is sacred at all seasons of the year.

Dad and Mother walk abroad with the family.

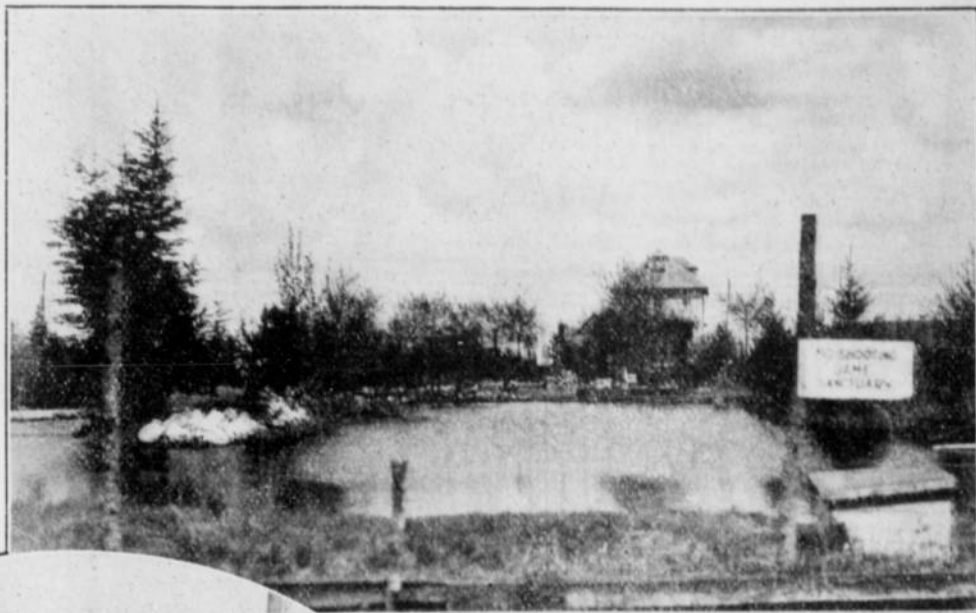
My interest in wild birds was also stimulated by a man who taught in our school over there. He was quite an expert in taxidermy and helped me get my start in studying birds."

"But how did you come to make a business of it?"

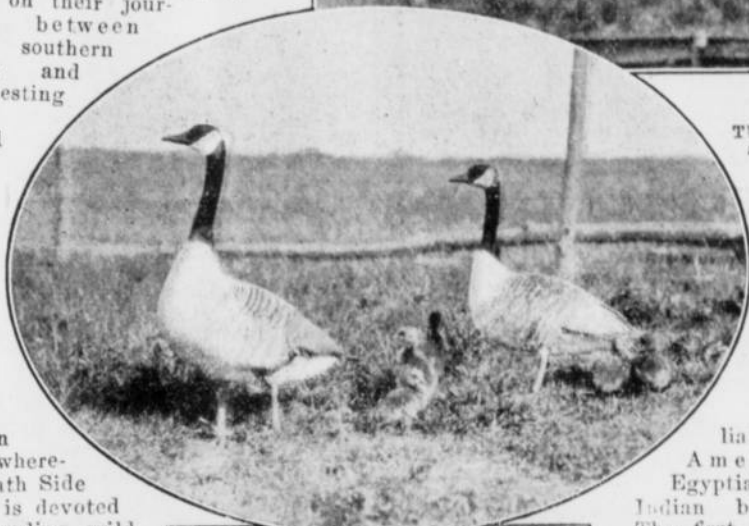
"Oh! at first it was a hobby, but I rode the hobby so hard that it became a business."

Those with whom I have talked about the Bendick bird farm have almost invariably referred to Jack Miner and his bird sanctuary at Kingsville, Ontario. I have been at Miner's place too, and the difference between it and the Bendick farm is that the sage of Kingsville keeps a sanctuary which wild geese and other migrants use as a stopping place on their journeys between their southern haunts and their nesting places around the

Hudson Bay, whereas Grath Side Farm is devoted to breeding wild birds as a business. The farm is out of the migrating belt for geese which, Mr. Bendick explained, is about 20 miles east of there, along a chain of lakes. They nest, he said, from the Peace



The Bendick home and deep-water swan pools.



lian, South American, Egyptian and Indian barheads. The first pair of Australian geese, which by the way are not migrants, cost \$75 f.o.b. Australia, and \$102 express and duty.

"Duty!" I exclaimed, "you don't tell me that you had to pay duty on them?"

"I sure had to but since then the tariff has been taken off. Duty has always to be paid on birds we send to the United States. A tariff

against migratory birds going from Canada to the United States! Can you beat it?"

The stately swan, aristocrat of waterfowl.



I admitted that I couldn't beat it but those hunters we see flying over in the fall with their V-shaped formation pointing south—they know how to beat it. Why don't Uncle Sam put the great American eagle on the job of patrolling the border to stop this free access of migratory birds into his territory every autumn? Literally millions of them smuggle themselves across the border in broad daylight and nothing done about it! Every barnyard

goose and duck in the United States should raise its voice in indignant protest against this outrageous violation of the tariff laws of the country!

There are several varieties of wild geese native to this country. The Canada goose is the most important, followed by the snow goose or wavy and the blue goose. The first blue geese ever bred in captivity were raised by Mr. Bendick. Being grazers geese are cheaply fed. They pick their living

off the grass as long as it lasts; then they are fed on grain.

## Successful Feathered Immigrants

The Hungarian partridge is becoming one of the great game birds of this country. The first lot was brought in

by the Game Protective Association, at Calgary, in 1907. About five years ago Mr. Bendick imported some from Czecho-Slovakia for the northern branch of the Game Protective Association but they got away. They have also been liberated from Calgary, and have spread pretty well over the country and into Idaho. On my last trip we flushed Hungarian partridge west of Lethbridge and north of Swift Current. I understand that they are now spreading into Manitoba.

"There are now more of these partridges than prairie chicken in the country," said Mr. Bendick. "They are free from epidemic diseases which thin the chicken out about every seven years. They are quicker and sportier game than chicken and are good to hunt with dogs. There is nothing in the idea that they are driving the chicken out. I have had them nesting within 10 feet of each other and they were quite neighborly."

About six years ago 150 Mongolian pheasants that had been bred on the place were turned out and they also are increasing quite rapidly.

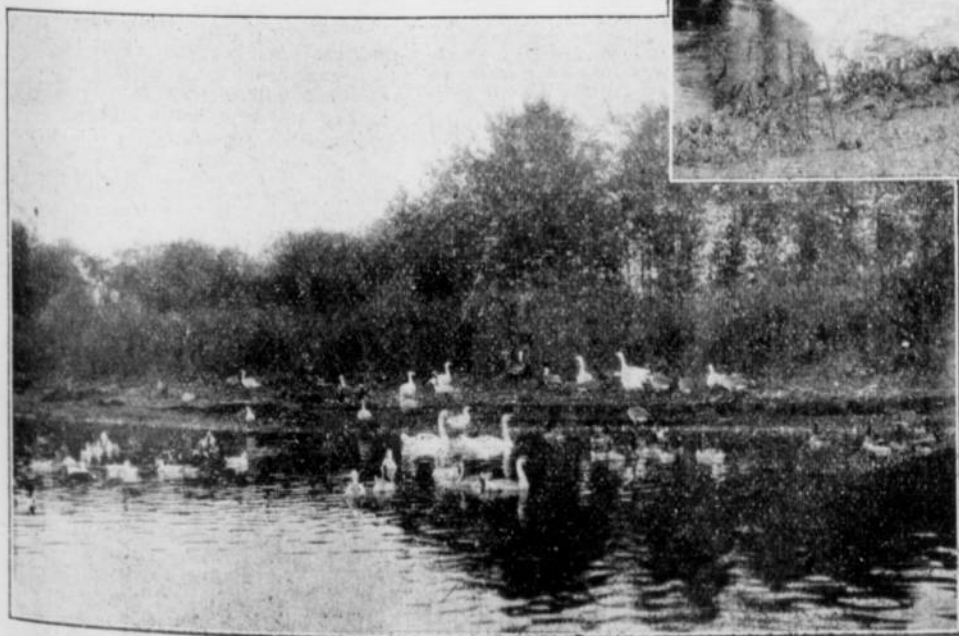
Quail are bred extensively, and I was assured that if I had come a month later I would have seen a couple of hundred of the young ones running around the place. They are quite tame and rustle most of their feed, which consists largely of insects. Swans are bred for market. Last year Mr. Bendick shipped 23 prairie chicken to New Zealand. He expected a loss of nearly 50 per cent., and made provision for it, but they all withstood the five-weeks journey except one.

## What is a Swan Worth?

And that brings us to an interesting point. What is a swan worth? If you had a pair of blue geese for sale what would you ask for them? Or a pair of ducks or Indian barheads? Just as a good farmer who sees a strange horse driving up from the gate knows about what it is worth by the time the driver says "whoa," and just as he knows what a milk cow or a breeding ewe will fetch so Mr. Bendick carries in his mind a scale of values covering the whole range of wild birds he raises. Each year a price list is prepared. Here are some of the prices quoted in his latest list:

Whistler swans, \$100 a pair; black swans, \$150 a pair; Canada geese, \$18 to \$30 a pair; snow geese, \$25 to \$40 a pair; blue geese, \$40 to \$60 a pair; mallards, \$4.00 to \$6.00 a pair; Bob White quail, \$9.00 a pair; wild turkeys, \$25 a pair. Over two score varieties of wild birds are offered, and in many cases the eggs are also listed, prices running as high as \$10 each for those of the Indian Barheads. They are not sold through the egg and poultry pool.

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A variety of waterfowl, afloat and ashore on Grath Side Game Farm.

After cruising around the place we sat down on the front door step and I got out my note book.

"How did you come to get interested in birds in the first place?" I queried. "When I was a boy we often plowed birds nests under, and I used to bring in the eggs and put them under a hen to see what would come out of them," he replied. "One day I brought in mallard's eggs. They hatched out, but in the fall the birds wouldn't migrate.

River north to the mouth of the Mackenzie. Last year a snow goose or wavy as the sportsmen call it, came and nested and this year another came and nested in the same spot. He cannot tell whether it is the same one or not but will band her so that if she returns he will be able to identify her. She is quite tame and will let Mr. Bendick approach to within 10 feet.

There are several varieties of wild geese on the place including the Austra-



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Write to the Registrar for the new calendar giving particulars of cost and tuition.

W. C. McKILLICAN, Dean

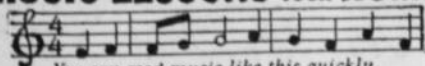
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## Can You Answer These?

A Page for the Wise Ones

EVERY issue The Guide will ask 20 questions. You send them in with the answers. Your name and address must be attached thereto so that it can be published with the answer which will appear in the following issue. Address correspondence to Question Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg.

### How Many of These Can You Answer?

1. Who are the furthest north farmers in Canada, and where are they located?
2. What is a fulcrum?
3. What is a person who collects stamps called?
4. What is a "Shivaree," and how was it introduced into Canada?
5. Who were the Cavan Blazers?
6. When and where did the massacre of Seven Oaks take place?
7. How did Sir John A. Macdonald first come into prominence?
8. What term is applied to the work of stuffing and mounting birds?
9. What is the motto of the Order of the Garter? Translate it into English.
10. When and where was Mary Pickford born?
11. What is the most pretentious private dwelling ever built in Canada?

12. Who was called The Sage of the Grange?
13. What noted Canadian poet died recently and what was his greatest work?
14. Who was called "The Warhorse of Cumberland"?
15. For what was Malthus famous?
16. What is the scientific study of insects called?
17. What is Triticum sativum vulgare?
18. Who propounded the theory of relativity?
19. What is the chief ingredient of talcum powder?
20. What do the letters R.I.P. stand for?

Answers to the above will appear in the August 15 issue

### Answers to Questions of July 15

1—What is the most brilliant planet in the heavens?

A—Venus, now a conspicuous object in the Western sky in the evening.

2—Who is Rev. Russell H. Conwell, and for what is he famous?

A—A noted preacher of Philadelphia who has delivered the famous lecture "Acres of Diamonds" more than 6,000 times and devoted the proceeds to assisting young men through college.

3—From what is chewing gum made?

A—Chicle, which is the product of the Sapodilla tree grown chiefly in Brazil.

4—Who owns the land through which the Panama Canal passes?

A—The United States. In 1903 the canal zone, a strip 10 miles in width was purchased from the Republic of Panama for \$10,000,000, plus an annual rental.

5—Why is a man called a benedict when he marries?

A—So called from Benedict in Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," a young man who scoffs at marriage but finally marries Beatrice.

6—What animal lives to the greatest age?

A—The turtle, which has been known to attain an age of over 400 years.

7—Has anyone ever reached the summit of Mount Everest?

A—Not yet. In a recent expedition a party reached a high point. Some members of the party started to climb to the top but were never seen again.

8—Can a member of the British parliament resign?

A—Officially no. When he wishes to retire he applies for the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds and thus accepting an office of emolument under the Crown automatically vacates his seat.

9—Distinguish between an oculist and an optician?

A—An oculist is a person specially skilled in the treatment of the eyes. An optician is one who makes or sells eye glasses, lenses, etc.

10—Which is the higher the Eiffel Tower in Paris or the Woolworth building New York?

A—The Eiffel Tower is 1,000 feet high, the Woolworth 792 feet high.

11—Who was Annie Laurie?

A—A daughter of Robert Laurie, a Scotch baronet. She was born September 16 1682.

12—Is cocoa made from coconuts?

A—No it is made from the seeds of the cacao tree.

13—Where and what is Hull House?

A—A social settlement in Chicago founded by Jane Adams.

14—What qualifications are necessary for a Canadian Senator?

A—He must be 30 years of age, a British subject, possess property to the value of \$4,000, reside in his own province, and have a good pull with his party.

15—When was the first announcement made that the Hudson Bay Railway would be constructed immediately?

A—In 1882. The late Hugh Sutherland was addressing a political meeting during an election campaign in Winnipeg when he was interrupted by a messenger boy bringing in a telegram which he immediately opened and read the contents, announcing to the meeting that it was from Ottawa and stated that the rails were being shipped at once.

16—What was notable about the burial of Emperor Charlemagne?

A—He was buried seated on a marble throne, with his crown and sceptre, and the gospels lying open on his lap.

17—When and where was the only ship railway in Canada ever built?

A—Work was commenced in 1888 on The Chignecto Ship Railway on the Isthmus of Chignecto the 15 mile strip that connects Nova Scotia with New Brunswick. \$5,000,000 was spent on the project and another \$1,000,000 would have completed it when work was abandoned.

18—How many Canadian farmers paid income taxes in 1926?

A—3,653.

19—Where in Canada were two competing railways built side by side at the public expense?

A—West of Edmonton in the mountain district. The Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific paralleled each other for nearly 300 miles, sometimes a few rods apart and sometimes only a few yards apart.

20—Which was the first province in Canada to establish responsible government?

A—Nova Scotia under the leadership of Joseph Howe.



Five is a good sized family on a fox ranch. So far as the Guide is aware, the litter of pups shown above establishes a record.



# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation

Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN

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R. D. COLQUETTE, P. M. ABEL, AMY J. ROE

Artist: ARCH. DALE

VOL. XX WINNIPEG, AUGUST 1, 1927 No. 15

## The St. Lawrence Waterways

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterways, which would allow 80 per cent. of ocean freighters to enter the great lakes, promises soon to become a major political issue in this country. In April, Hon. Vincent Massey received a note from Secretary Kellogg stating that the United States government had adopted the recommendations of the St. Lawrence Commission and was prepared "to enter into negotiations with a view to the formulation of a convention appropriate to the subject." To this Premier King replied on July 12 to the effect that the commission's report indicated differences of opinion among the engineers and that the appendices of the report, not yet completed, would, it was understood, present further alternative schemes which would be of essential value in arriving at a conclusion.

The report referred to was signed last November. In it the Canadian section recommended a double-stage and the American section a single-stage development. The cost of a 25-foot channel from Montreal to the head of the lakes, with an initial 50 per cent. turbine installation that would yield 1,368,000 horse power, was estimated to cost \$509,200,000 for the single and \$544,800,000 for the double-stage scheme. This would include the full cost of the Welland Canal, now being built by Canada at an outlay of \$114,500,000. The cost from Lake Ontario to Montreal only was estimated at \$394,000,000 for the single stage and \$423,000,000 for the double-stage plan.

Interest in the waterways has so far been much keener in the United States than in Canada. A market for the American share of the power already exists in the eastern states and the prospect of lower carrying charges on their products to seaboard has strongly recommended the project to the farmers of the middle west. On the other hand abundance of power has been available up to the present in Eastern Canada while in the West the farmers have concentrated their efforts on the Pacific route and the completion of the Hudson Bay route which will provide a short cut to Europe for a considerable portion of the year. Active opposition has been chiefly of a local nature, such as that of New York and Montreal, which see in the proposed channel for seagoing vessels a challenge to their supremacy as sea ports. In addition a jingoistic element in the United States has been demanding an all-American canal from Lake Erie to the Atlantic.

A jingoistic note has also been struck in the Montreal Gazette. In a recent editorial it raises the bogey of the internationalization of the St. Lawrence, which it seems to look upon as a Canadian creek. Just what dire consequences would result from the construction and control of the waterways under an international commission it does not say, but it hints darkly at "the grave political features of this momentous question" and the safeguarding of "Canadian rights to the St. Lawrence." This is an attempt, of course, to safeguard local interests by rais-

ing the smoke screen of national prejudice. It is not likely to get very far. Why two nations that have lived together in peace for over a century could not amicably handle such an international work under a joint commission is beyond comprehension. Even such stalwart tory patriots as Tommy Church and H. C. Hoeken of Toronto, took a leading part in the session of 1922 in pressing upon the government the desirability of an international agreement between the two countries for carrying out the work.

The most important consideration from Canada's standpoint is whether national development has proceeded far enough to warrant the expenditure of this country's share of the cost. The figures given by the commission are somewhat staggering and even at that do not include interest during construction. Furthermore the experience of Canada in constructing great public works has inclined the people to be somewhat dubious of engineers' estimates of costs. However, this country would have to bear only a minor share of the expense. A former international commission, of which C. A. Magrath was chairman, presented a report in 1921 which suggested a division in which Canada's share would be between 25 and 30 per cent. Sooner or later the waterway will be built. The commission estimates that it will take eight years to complete it. A very comprehensive survey has been made and the final recommendations will soon be in the hands of the government. Haste is not necessary, but the matter should be pursued so that in due time this country will know the exact nature of the work which will be acceptable to both countries and what obligations each will have to assume in having it completed. The decision can then be made as to when to proceed with the project.

## Compulsory Co-operation

In his recent visit to Saskatchewan, where he addressed a number of meetings, Aaron Sapiro, the evangelist of the pool marketing system, offered a radical suggestion for consideration. He maintains that if two-thirds or three-quarters of the farmers in any one province sign up contracts for marketing their grain through the pool then special legislation should be enacted compelling all non-pool farmers to market their grain through the pool as well. Mr. Sapiro claims that this would reduce speculation and would save millions of dollars to the grain growers generally. No doubt in making this recommendation Mr. Sapiro is looking ahead a considerable time and not advocating anything for immediate adoption.

There have been few experiments in what for lack of a better name might be called compulsory co-operation. The Canadian Wheat Board met a war time emergency and the price of grain under wheat board control was generally satisfactory. The agitation for a continuation of the wheat board was due to the fact that controlled buying was maintained in Europe for some time following the close of the war. The wheat board was a temporary expedient to meet a national crisis and was accepted as such.

In New Zealand two experiments have been made in controlled marketing, one in connection with meat products and the other with dairy products. The Meat Control Board is regarded as fairly successful, but on the other hand the dairy control experiment has been a complete failure and has been just recently abandoned. In British Columbia a board of directors has been appointed to control the distribution of fruit products of that province. It is operating during the present season for the first time and has only begun its work.

All of these experiments in controlled marketing or compulsory co-operation are in the handling of more or less perishable prod-

ucts where the market is easily affected by indiscriminate supplies. Nothing of the magnitude of marketing the Canadian wheat crop through one channel has ever yet been attempted and it is a problem that will require and deserve a great deal of study.

The pools in Western Canada have made very steady progress in the last four years and it would be unwise to embark upon any radical program which might imperil the future success of the undertaking. The pools have a very widespread organization and a vigorous sign-up campaign is now in progress. Every farmer has now had an opportunity to judge the respective merits of pool marketing versus marketing through the old system. It would be well worth while to continue voluntary co-operation until it can be demonstrated that there are very marked and undoubted benefits to be secured through a marketing monopoly. The farmers of Western Canada are entitled to the full returns and all the profits that can be made in the marketing of their grain. This can be brought about most effectively by marketing through farmer-owned and operated marketing institutions and still leave to each farmer his individual choice in the method of marketing his own product.

## Our Distinguished Visitors

All Canadians will extend a most cordial welcome to the Prince of Wales, Prince George, Premier Stanley Baldwin and Mrs. Baldwin who will spend the next few weeks with us. The Prince of Wales has been with us on several occasions; his big ranch in Alberta gives him the status of a Canadian citizen and western people are particularly pleased that he has selected this particular part of Canada for his occasional residence. He is more intimately acquainted with the British Commonwealth of Nations than any other member of the Royal family.

Mr. Baldwin is one of the very few, if not indeed the only British Prime Minister who ever visited Canada while holding office. As Premier of the senior British Commonwealth and leader of the "Mother of Parliaments" he will feel very much at home in Canada. Regardless of political opinion the Canadian people have a great admiration for the calm, quiet dignified Englishman who now directs the affairs of Great Britain. It is to be hoped that Mr. Baldwin's visit marks a new precedent and establishes a new relationship between Great Britain and Canada. Canadian prime ministers and cabinet ministers visit England very frequently but the return visits are very few indeed. If British premiers and cabinet ministers formed the habit of visiting Canada more frequently and becoming more intimately acquainted with this country it would undoubtedly work for mutual benefit.

It is announced that Mr. Baldwin will do most of the public speaking and he will be sure of capacity audiences wherever he speaks. It is rather unfortunate that the committee in charge of arrangements have provided a program that will require most of Mr. Baldwin's time east of the Great Lakes. According to plans he will be given but little opportunity to see the western part of the senior British Dominion. It seems almost impossible to stir up some of our benighted brethren in the East to a realization that a good part of Canada lies west of Lake Superior. It isn't quite fair to the British Prime Minister to provide the greater part of his entertainment in the East and then give him a lightning run through the West. He will be particularly interested in the wheat growing section of Canada, from which the British people derive a large portion of their bread. However, let us give our visitors the best welcome we can under the circumstances and hope they will come again in the near future and remain longer.



### Lords Reform Dropped

The boom for a thoroughgoing reform of the House of Lords, started by the Lord Chancellor and the Earl of Birkenhead, seems to have come to a sudden and rather unexpected collapse. A considerable portion of the peerage seem to be quite agreeable to a measure of reform, but a revolt against the government program arose in the ranks of the Conservative party in the House of Commons and became so serious that the reform scheme has been placed on the shelf indefinitely. Even though abandoned at the present time there can be no question but that the House of Lords will undergo a radical reform in the not far distant future. Though the hereditary upper chamber is rooted deeply in the fabric of the British constitution, all thinking people realize that it is so far out of date as to have practically outlived its usefulness in its present form. The government that seriously attempts a reform of the Lords will have upon its hands one of the greatest political problems of modern times. To reform the Canadian Senate will be mere child's play compared with an attempt to reform the House of Lords.

### Beer by the Glass

By a majority of approximately 8,000 the electors of Manitoba, on the plebiscite held at the general election on June 28, declared in favor of selling beer by the glass for public consumption. The majority is rather a narrow one, yet upon such questions as this, democratically governed countries have adopted the practice of accepting majority rule. Consequently some time in the near future Manitoba will follow the example of

Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec and provide the thirsty ones with comfortable places where they can secure a glass of beer or several glasses of beer whenever they wish without violating the laws of the province. Premier Bracken and Attorney-General Major have been investigating the systems in force in the western provinces and shortly it will appear just what system will be established in Manitoba.

During the campaign The Guide advocated the sale of beer by the bottle through government liquor stores as an alternative to beer by the glass, believing that it would be better for every one concerned, and much less liable to put temptation in the way of those who should not be tempted. While quite willing to accept the will of the majority as the correct basis for settlement of a social question of this nature The Guide still believes that the majority of the people of Manitoba were in error in voting for beer by the glass and that the error will be demonstrated after a year or two of operation of the new system.

### South Africa's Flag

The question of a national flag for South Africa seems to be developing into one of the most prominent political questions in that dominion. Some months ago Premier Hertzog declared against the inclusion of the Union Jack in the flag design. He expressed his warmest friendship and goodwill towards Great Britain, but felt that the Union Jack carried painful memories to many South Africans and would be better left out of the flag.

A special committee of parliament, however, after full consideration, felt it wise to compromise and in the bill passed by the assembly,

just before prorogation on June 23, the Union Jack was given a place in the new flag. Cable despatches indicate that the Union Jack was to cover one-sixtieth of the flag area, which would be an absurdity, and probably one-sixth would be the correct space given the Union Jack. The balance of the flag was to be made up of broad horizontal white, orange and blue stripes with a shield in the centre; the Union Jack was to have a place in the top left corner, the Orange Free State Vierkleur in the top right corner, the Transvaal Vierkleur in the lower left corner, with four stars representing the four provinces in the right bottom corner. The bill provided for a referendum on the flag to be held at an early date.

When the bill reached the Senate, however, the senators were incensed because certain amendments they had provided had been rejected by the assembly. Consequently the Senate threw out the flag bill and parliament prorogued. Premier Hertzog intimated that there will be an emergency session of parliament in October to deal with the flag question.

Out of the turmoil it seems likely that South Africa will shortly have a national flag of its own and be in line with Australia, New Zealand and Irish Free State. Canada, the largest and greatest of the British dominions, still has no national flag of its own.

The war in China is not claiming much space on the front pages these days. Abundance of news is being furnished to take its place, however, by the automobile accidents and drowning fatalities. Should the Chinese see one of our Monday newspapers they would probably conclude that this is a very dangerous country to live in, especially on Sunday.



What Will the Harvest Be?



# Revolution in Europe

Impressions gained on a recent tour

By PROF. W. W. SWANSON

It is difficult, almost impossible, to convey to the reader clear-cut impressions of economic and social conditions in Europe at the present time. After investigations, extending over a period of four months, one reaches the conclusion that as many years would be required to penetrate to the heart of things in a continent that means, and has meant, so much to western civilization. Moreover, although the writer made as careful a survey as possible of the conditions of life, and the trend of events, in the northern countries of that continent, he recognizes that Italy, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and the Balkans cannot be ignored in weighing the facts and estimating the forces that are today shaping the destiny of the greatest political, economic and cultural area the world has ever known. Bearing all this in mind, an attempt will be made to indicate in brief compass what appears to be significant in the unfolding life of Europe today.

## Nations Filled With New Hope

It has been customary in certain quarters in Canada, but more particularly in the United States, to regard Great Britain and other European nations as more or less "played-out"—to consider that they have become decadent, and have entered the period of decline. This is the idea analyzed in great detail by Oswald Spengler in that remarkable work, *The Decline of Western Civilization*. The impression that remains most sharply distinct, however, in travelling from England to Russia, is that the nations are filled with new hope; that they are forward-looking; that they believe a new era is opening for the toiling masses; and that they have not only the determination but the capacity to create a better, richer and more satisfying environment for all who have the will to work. While much can be said, for example, against the granting of the vote in Great Britain, it also must be studied in its ultimate effects from this standpoint. It represents a stupendous effort on the part of the state to guarantee the worker at least a minimum of subsistence; but much more, it compels men holding authority to consider fundamental problems and seek for solutions as they have never sought before—such problems as unemployment, the right use of the national income, the tax-paying power of the people, and, above all, methods for reducing, if not ultimately eliminating, the "unemployable" class. Rising standards of living in Great Britain and on the Continent must mean, among other things, the tilling of new fields of human endeavor—fields that have in the past largely lain fallow. Once Europe has reorganized its economic and social life in these directions, it is only natural to expect a release of human, cultural forces on a vast scale.

## A Whole Brood of Problems

From this point of view the writer found much that was not only stimulating but encouraging in England, in Germany, in Denmark, and even in Russia. These, and other European nations, are still doing the most serious and fundamental thinking on the great issues of our times. Perhaps the greatest of all these issues is that of making what we term "democracy" fit the requirements of today. Self-government alone will not suffice: indeed, President Wilson's formula, "self-determination," has given birth to a whole brood of problems that for years to come will tax the wit and ingenuity of the ablest statesmen, in working out adequate solutions. There is much war-weariness in Europe; but there is also much class, creed, and racial bitterness. These antagonisms are acute, powerful, and dangerous; and are none the less dangerous and disheartening because they assume different forms in different countries. Wherever democratic influences have made themselves felt, there is a belief in the

abstract that men are born free and equal; but in the concrete, in the actual working of political and economic machinery, age-old prejudices are still dominant. Nationalism, resting largely on racial prejudice, is perhaps the greatest single disruptive force in Europe today.

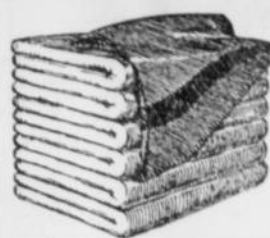
In the post-war period, also, big business has seriously circumscribed the power of the individual to express himself through his economic activities, and is more and more placing the general direction of business in the hands of the relatively few. For many years we have accustomed ourselves in Canada and the United States to the new economic order, wherein vast industrial and financial combinations have gradually assumed the power to give general direction to developing trade, industry and finance. This process is now going forward in Great Britain and on the Continent on a vast scale. Limits of space will not permit of going into details; it must suffice for present purposes merely to mention the recent formation of the International Steel Entente, the Pig Iron Entente, the International Rail Cartel, the Tube Cartel, the Steel Plate Entente, the International Union of Superphosphate Producers, the International Tire Accord, the Artificial Silk Cartel, and the Copper Cartel, among the many giant industrial and financial organizations that have been launched to dominate the economic field in Great Britain and on the Continent. It may be that all this is to the good; that it may be considered, in a sense and in limited measure, as an offset to the tariffs that form barriers against the free flow of Europe's trade and commerce, inasmuch as the movement embodies some of the methods and principles of international co-operation. Nevertheless, it accelerates the process whereby big business rises on the ruins of small-scale trading and production, characteristic of what we have considered economic democracy in the past. In the political sphere, this economic trend is paralleled by the concentration of power in the hands of the few in Russia, in Lithuania, in Poland, in Spain and in Roumania, Hungary and Italy.

## From Fragmentation Toward Synthesis

Another striking feature of national development in Europe today is the shaping of policies—national policies—in which science, industry, agriculture and culture are integrated, unified—regarded not merely as important or desirable in themselves, but significant chiefly in their several relations to the whole. This is characteristic of economic and social development in England, Germany, Denmark and Russia at the present juncture. Regarded from the philosophic standpoint, the movement is away from the fragmentation of life, to the synthesis of life. In Denmark, for instance, the schools are "tied up" to the economic activities of the nation, particularly the agricultural community, in remarkable degree. From kindergarten to high school, from the folk school to the university, with refreshing vividness and reality the educational process is related to life as it must be lived in Denmark notably, but also as citizens ought to live it in relation to the rest of the world. The Danes may fumble and stumble on the way, but they appear at least to understand where they are going, and why. This is especially true in agriculture, which, as an industry, is highly organized on a scientific basis, both on the side of production and of marketing.

Russia is regarded as the country that has been most active in a revolutionary sense, and in some respects that is quite true. In the field of economics, the most fundamental change has been the attempt to put into practice a new theory of distribution of the current supply of want-satisfying goods. As far as government is concerned, other nations, such as Italy and Spain, have been just as revolutionary, introducing the same element of dictatorship,

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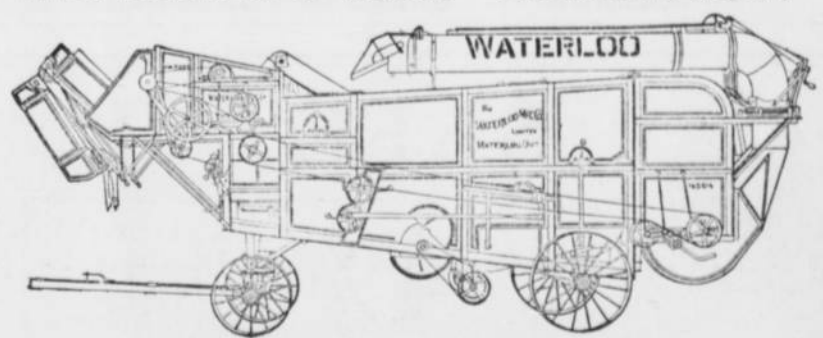
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merely placing different factional groups in control. Let it be borne in mind that these experiments in government are only experiments, subject to the law of social change. Fascism is just as autocratic as bolshevism, and does not hold the same promise either for internal economic and cultural development, or for external co-operation with the rest of the world.

#### Bitterness Against Great Britain

When in Moscow, there was much evidence of bitterness against Great Britain. From one point of view, it seems strange that the most radical revolutionary government in the world, and its supporters, should show so great animosity to the most liberal nation on earth—a nation that during the nineteenth century under Gladstone and other great democratic leaders, did most to encourage and support revolt in the Balkans, in Poland, in Hungary, in Italy, and elsewhere. One, among many other explanations, is to be found in the old controversy between Trotsky and Kautsky—in other words, in the opposition of the dogmas of direct action and legislative reform. The conflict goes deeper than that, however. The Soviet government feels called upon to assume the role of Defender of the Faith—for bolshevism has become a religion; and at the same time to extend either overt or active aid wherever and whenever the proletariat attempts to seize control of the political and economic machinery during a national crisis. And as it happens, the far-flung British Empire, with its program of liberalism, not only contains within itself (and because of that very program, necessarily), areas of unrest, but also because of its extent, its investments, its trade and political power, touches upon other areas that are passing through various stages of political and cultural evolution. In this way, superficially at least, the Soviet and British governments must come into conflict.

Thus it is that Mr. Chicherin, Soviet commissary for foreign affairs, ably supported by Stalin and others, hurls charges at the British government, which are returned, measure for measure, by the Earl of Birkenhead, secretary of state for India, and Mr. Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer. Without entering into the merits of the present controversy, one may be permitted to say that it is to be regretted, and that the causes thereof should be removed as quickly as possible. Russia is a great land power with enormous resources of men and materials, while Great Britain is a great naval and maritime power holding dominion over territories with equally great resources. Sooner or later an agreement between Russia and the British Empire that will permit them to develop their resources for their own good, and the benefit of the world, must be reached—and the sooner, the better. How it is to be accomplished is another story.

#### Danger of War

Bolshevist propaganda against Great Britain must end; if not, it will likely end in war, the most wasteful, dark, and savage method of determining any issue. But, as has been frequently said, the best protection against propaganda of this or any other subversive character, is justice, economic and social. As Commander J. M. Kenworthy has recently stated, however, the Union of Soviet Socialist Federated Republics, as long as it stands, is in itself the greatest challenge, the greatest instrument of propaganda, against unenlightened, ignorant and callous capitalistic procedure. The pressure of the Bolshevist dogma has caused a great deal of heart-searching among captains of industry at home and abroad. Labor on the farm, on the railways, in the mines and in the factories, ceases to be regarded as a mere commodity: farmers and industrial workers come to be considered first and foremost as human beings, whose labor should afford not only a subsistence but the means to live the abundant life. And that is the inner meaning of the world-wide revolutionary movement today. In Moscow I found not only an application of a new economic theory of distribution, but a passionate pursuit, ever widening, of the things of the spirit.



## Fruit Prospects in B.C.

*A freakish season in the interior has reduced the prospective yield*

By S. W. DAFOE

**A** QUITE unusual season which will be productive of freakish results in the orchards is the outstanding characteristic of the fruit crop situation in the Okanagan Valley and throughout the fruit growing interior of British Columbia. The season to-date has been a mixture of favorable and unfavorable factors that have contributed to making the whole outlook unusual and difficult to size up. This applies to the fruit-producing area as a whole, and to the various districts that contribute a share to the total production of the apples, pears and other fruits that find their nearest and best markets in the prairie provinces.

The first crop report issued by the horticultural branch of the provincial department of agriculture subsequent to the "June drop", nature's annual thinning out process, placed the probable production of apples at 2,679,507 boxes as compared with the record production in 1926 of 3,569,296 boxes, a reduction of \$89,788 boxes. As the com-



Three-year-old Jonathan in first fruit.

parison of these figures was under way before the "drop" was really over, it is not improbable that they are on the optimistic side as it was unusually heavy. It would not be surprising therefore, if the crop will fall about one million boxes below the 1926 figures.

Production of pears and crab apples, fruits in which the housewives of the prairie provinces are always interested, will show a still greater decline, the predicted drop in crab apples being from 171,000 to 45,000 boxes, while the pear boxage is expected to drop from 145,000 to approximately 96,000 boxes. In the case of pears it is not improbable that the government figures are overly optimistic as this fruit set very poorly on many orchards.

### The Soft Fruit Situation

Coming to soft fruits the decrease in the crop tonnage will be still more pronounced. At the time this article is being written the movement of the cherry crop is at its peak for the present season with a probable picking of one third of an average crop. Wet weather has split the fruit badly, however, and in some instances more than 50 per cent. of cherries sent to the packing houses by growers will not go forward to the market. The splitting of the cherries has accentuated the shortage of this fruit to such a degree that the Ottawa authorities, being appealed to, issued a permit authorizing the shipment of splits to certain nearby markets.

Peaches and apricots will yield anywhere from one third to one half a crop for the whole district in which they grow. Some individual growers will have a full crop of these fruits while others will pick less than 25 per cent., and in some instances less than 10 per cent. of an average crop. Plums and prunes will do better but will fall short of the 1926 yield.

An important factor in the general situation, both for the producers and the consumers, is that the conditions existing in British Columbia apply also to the state of Washington and in a lesser degree to the state of Oregon. As a matter of fact, insofar as soft fruits and the more tender varieties of apples are concerned, the damage wrought by the severe frosts of late April and which was chiefly responsible for the short fruit crop was more severe to the south of the International boundary line than in British Columbia. As illustrative of this statement it might be mentioned that the official estimate of

the peach crop for the famous Wenatchee district, Washington, is 10 per cent. of last season's yield. Delicious and Jonathan apples were severely hit in the south and it is not improbable that a considerable proportion of the British Columbia production of these varieties will be marketed in the United States at good prices.

Apart from the Oliver Soldier Settlement area where the soft fruit crops were almost wiped out the "patchiness" of the crop this season applies to practically all districts from Salmon arm, south to the boundary and through-

out the Kootenay country. The comparatively small Kaleden area, several miles south of Penticton, alone claims to have practically as good a crop of apples as last year. Over in the Keremeos district in the Simalkineen Valley on the other hand, the apple crop is reported to be one of the smallest ever grown.

If the British Columbia fruit crop is freakish this season the financial results to the producers promise to be equally freakish and uneven for the reason that the April frosts cut such odd pranks that orchards located side-by-side will give the most remarkable contrast in production. There are orchardists in the Penticton district who will harvest a full crop, while neighbors within a quarter of a mile will have less to pick than for many seasons. As a consequence of this uneven distribution of favors by providence, there will be an equally uneven distribution of money and the satisfaction with the better prices that are anticipated will not be as general as it would be had the crop spread itself around a little better.

That other factors than the April frosts contributed to the uneven crop is generally admitted and these include the premature frost of September last which caused much twig, bough and bud damage to trees of low vitality. As a consequence they lacked the strength necessary to stand up against the spring frosts and either did not bloom or "threw" their crops during the June drop. Okanagan orchards this year are demonstrating that in order to get high production and withstand the vicissitudes of climate from which all fruit growing areas suffer, trees must be kept in as nearly a perfect state of productivity as possible. This it has been difficult to do in recent drought years when irrigation waters were exhausted before the end of July and orchards had to come through as best they could during the hot August and September days.

### Abundance of Irrigation Water

This season the wet weather has been responsible for a wonderful increase in irrigation water, and there will be storage water available until August. Up to the present time moisture conditions have been perfect and there has been a noticeable improvement in the condition of the trees of low vitality. With the tree roots feeding on plenty of moisture, apples are growing rapidly and a heavy percentage of the crop may attain large sizes before the growing season is over. Should they do this the disparity in tonnage between 1927 and 1926 may be somewhat reduced. In view of the rapid sizing of the apples, growers are exercising some caution in regard to thinning, as the experience of the past few years has been that there is a stronger demand for medium sized apples than for the big ones and they bring better prices.



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## They Planted the Trees First



"I can build a house in a summer," says Magnus Christianson, "but it takes years for the trees to grow"

ONE day late in May, I was motoring through the Kerrobert district. I had seen and talked with several farmers about their farming methods and was on the way back to town when I came by a farm plantation all laid out and growing, but with the farm buildings off to one side. That looked interesting, so I stopped to make enquiries.

I found myself at the farm home of Magnus Christianson. Mr. Christianson, I found, has an idea that is worthy of consideration by people who are building up permanent farm homes on these prairies. It is that you can build a house in a summer but that it takes years to grow the trees and shrubs around it. Then why not get the trees and shrubs planted and growing so that when the time comes to build the home they are there waiting for it? That is just what he has done. The whole plantation has been laid out with shelter belts, shrubs, hedges, fruit garden, driveways and everything. He knows to a foot where the buildings will be and when the new home is built he will have one of the finest layouts in the Kerrobert district.

That row of trees in the background was planted in 1919, by the edge of a slough where the trees have had lots of moisture; they are 25 or 30 feet high. Some Scotch pines were planted four years ago. Caragana hedges, now three years old, line the driveways. Mrs. Christianson, who takes great interest in the plantation, thinks that three rows of caragana should be planted to make a good hedge. Among the trees and shrubs I noticed ash, tamarack, elderberry and tartarian honeysuckle, and among the herbaceous perennials artemisia and tansy. Strawberries, raspberries, black currants and a great variety of vegetables are growing within the shelter belt.

Like every farm family I ever visited who have a good plantation coming along the Christiansons find these growing things a source of real interest and pleasure. But unlike the majority they are not waiting until the house has been built before they enjoy them. Their foresight might well be copied by thousands who are looking forward to the time when they will move out of the pioneer house to the permanent farm home.—R.D.C.

## Fort Vermilion Forging Ahead

WARREN Ware went up into the Fort Vermilion country as a trapper in 1917. By 1922, he had made enough to buy a flock of 60 sheep and an out-

fit in July and sold by United Livestock Growers at Edmonton. Mrs. Ware is an enthusiastic chicken raiser and supplies the trappers of the district with eggs. In addition she looks after the sheep



fit, so he took a homestead. He has threshed two crops and this year has 80 acres sown. Another 75 acres is being broken this summer. Six crops of wool have been harvested and sold through the Co-operative Wool Growers and the community has been supplied with mutton each year. Now the local mutton market is not large enough and a car of sheep was sent down on the first boat

Mr. Ware and his outfit.

A Fair Maiden of the Far North

The Ware home and part of the flock





while the daughter of the house looks after the housework.

D. E. Utz, another Fort Vermilion farmer, informs The Guide that more than 1,100 acres of wheat was sown in the district this year, an increase of 50 per cent. Next year at least 1,500 acres will be put in wheat. Over 20,000 bushels will have to be shipped out this fall if present prospects materialize. The Fort Vermilion U.F.A. local is negotiating with the Alberta and Arctic Transportation Co., on a freight rate to Peace River Landing for the period 1927-1932, and if a satisfactory rate is arrived at Mr. Utz predicts a unanimous sign up with the Alberta Wheat Pool.

"Last spring," writes Mr. Utz, "quite a number of settlers left because they saw the local demand being supplied and could not see the possibility of reaching the world's markets. The settlers that remain have increased their acreage because they believe that through concerted action they can have a rate established to the end of the steel at Peace River Landing, that will be profitable not only to the transportation company but also the farmers, who have the advantage of cheap land and easy tillage."

### He Kept Wild Birds as a Hobby

Continued from Page 5

Not many sales are made in Canada. Some sales are made in Japan, Australia and other distant countries. Most of the birds go to Long Island, and it is just possible that a valiant New Yorker, returning empty handed from a hunting trip to Maine or Northern Quebec, proudly displays, as a trophy of the hunt, geese and ducks raised on his own estate from birds supplied by this Alberta game farm.

### Crow on the Blacklist

In winter all the waterfowl are housed in a barn 40x76 with a concrete pool. Here they are fed mixed grains. The young ducks take a lot of lettuce. Hard boiled eggs are relished by young ducks, pheasants and quail, and in the summer it takes about two cases a week to keep them growing.

"What do you think of our old friend, the crow?" I asked Mr. Bendick, mindful of Jack Miner's crusade against that dusky rascal.

"I haven't a good word to say for the crow," he replied. "He specializes on hunting birds nests and destroying the eggs. To those who love birds and want to see them protected in every way the crow is an outlaw. He should be shot on sight—if you can get him."

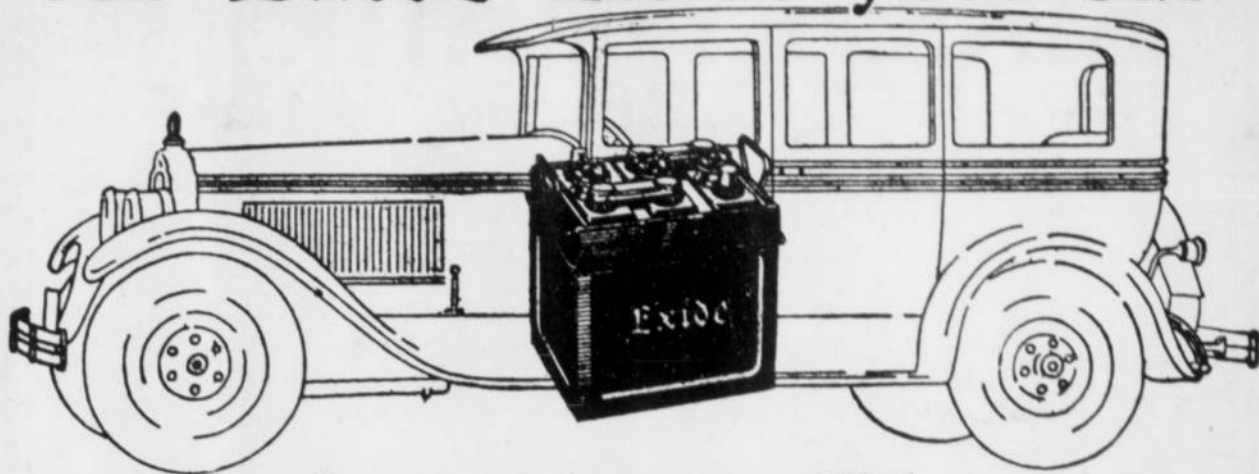
### No More Paris Green

"The day of Paris Green is done," said Professor A. V. Michener, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, in an interview given recently. We've got several other insecticides which are superior to Paris Green, but as there are so many old people who have been used to this commodity all their lives and still ask for it, merchants have to stock it, and they're a little bit timid about suggesting a substitute.

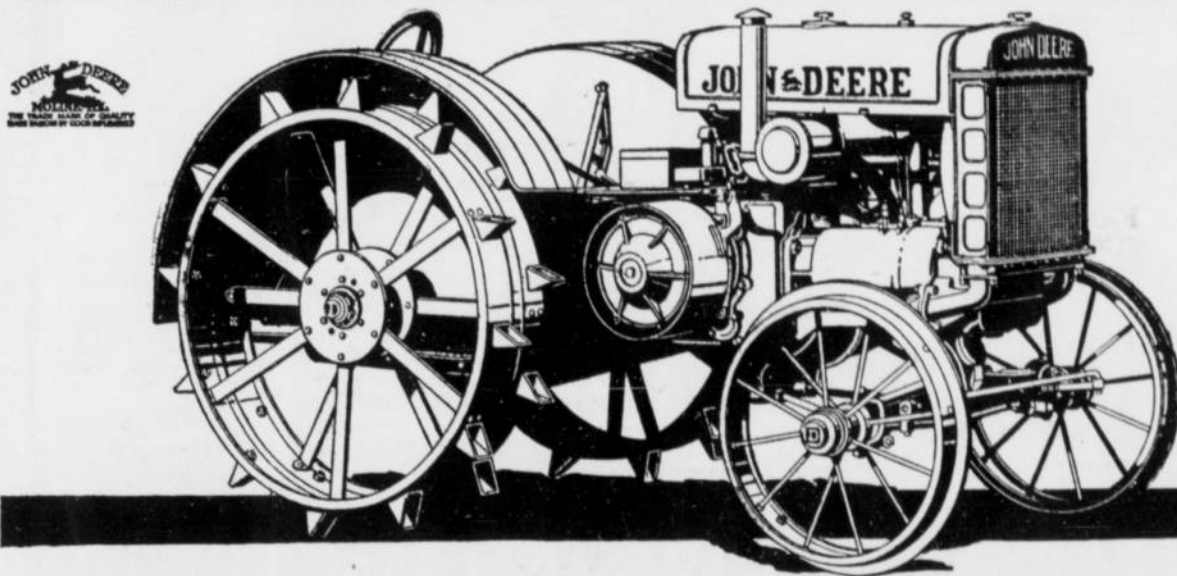
"Of all the insecticides we have experimented with to date calcium arsenate, or arsenate of lime is most highly to be recommended," Professor Michener went on to say. "Country merchants get it at a price which ought to enable them to retail it anywhere between 20 and 25 cents a pound. This is about half what Paris Green is now retailing for. In fact, during the grasshopper campaign when Paris Green was in demand, 75 cents a pound was the ruling price, and some merchants charged as high as a dollar."

Not only is arsenate of lime a cheaper insecticide than Paris Green but it is better and safer. A pound and a half to a 40-gallon barrel of water makes about the right strength. It stays on the leaves better after a rain. "You know how it is with Paris Green in showery weather," the professor said. "After a couple of rainstorms the poison is pretty well washed off the leaves. Arsenate of lime is much more adhesive. Not only that, but it is white in color and the gardener knows just about how much protection his

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## John Deere Tractor Owners Do Their Work at Less Cost

On thousands of farms this powerful, light-weight John Deere 15-27 Tractor not only solves the farm help problem by doubling and tripling the daily earning capacity of its users, but it also produces farm power at costs surprisingly low.

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"Last spring I plowed and disked 250 acres with my John Deere Tractor at a cost of 67 cents per acre. If that is not cheaper than horses I can't figure, for I know what it costs to feed them. I can plow five acres with my John Deere while my neighbors take care of their 12-horse outfits."

The above is an example of hundreds of letters on file from all agricultural sections, which testify to the economy of this farm-power producer.

The John Deere produces more power with less weight; does more work with less fuel and oil; gives more years of satisfactory service at lower expense for upkeep and repairs.

The John Deere weighs only 4,000 lbs. There is no excess weight to drag around—to steal power away from the drawbar.

Light weight, extreme simplicity, fewer moving parts, and a specially designed, heavy-duty

engine have made possible great power with minimum consumption of fuel and oil.

The sturdy, long-lived working parts of this tractor are completely enclosed in a dust-proof case and operate in a bath of clean oil. There are few adjustments necessary, and you can make them all on the farm. The John Deere is giving its users remarkable service at costs astonishingly low.

The John Deere combines everything you want in a farm tractor—power, speed, durability, adaptability and economy.

Right near you, at your John Deere dealer's, this real farm tractor is on display. See it. Ask for a demonstration. Have your John Deere dealer prove its merits.

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crop has by the color of film on the leaves."

Arsenate of lime has another advantage in this—it is more finely ground and remains in suspension for a long time. Paris Green is so coarse that it soon settles if not kept stirred. Lastly, arsenate of lime will not damage foliage, at least not the foliage of any of the crops commonly grown in Western Canada. That is a claim which cannot be safely made for Paris Green.

There is another arsenical poison, arsenate of lead, which stands about half way between arsenate of lime and Paris Green, both with respect to effectiveness and price. It is interesting to note that these arsenates are by-products of the silver mining industry of Northern Ontario, and the great quantity in which they are now produced is largely responsible for the new low level of prices.

## The Reaping Race

Continued from Page 4

visibly tired, and his hook made mistakes now and again, gripping the earth with its point. Bodkin was lathered with sweat. He now began to look behind him at Gill, irritated by the shouts of the people.

Just before four o'clock Considine suddenly collapsed, utterly exhausted. He had to be carried over to the fence. A crowd gathered around, and the rector, Mr. Robertson, gave him a swig from his brandy flask that revived him. He made an effort to go back to work, but he was unable to rise. "Stay there," said his wife angrily, "you're finished. I'll carry on myself." Rolling up her sleeves farther on her fat arms, she went back to the reaping hook, and with a loud yell began to reap furiously. "Bravo," cried McDara. "I'll give the woman a special prize. Gallagher," he cried, hitting the doctor on the shoulder, "after all . . . the Irish race . . . ye know what I mean . . . man, alive."

But all centred their attention on the struggle between Bodkin and Gill. Spurred by rage, Bodkin had made a supreme effort, and he began to gain ground once more. His immense body, moving from left to right and back again across his line of reaping, seemed to swallow the long yellow rye-stalks, so quickly did they fall before it. And as the sheaf was completed his lean wife grabbed it up and tied it. But still, when Bodkin paused at five o'clock to cast a look behind him, there was Gill coming with terrible regularity. Bodkin suddenly felt all the weariness of the day overcome him.

It struck him first in the shape of an intense thirst. He sent his wife up to the fence for their extra can of tea. When she came back with it he began to drink. But the more he drank the thirstier he became. His friends in the crowd of spectators shouted at him in warning, but his thirst maddened him. He kept drinking. The shore-wall and victory were very near now. He kept looking towards it in a dazed way as he whirled his hook. And he kept drinking. Then his senses began to dull. He became sleepy. His movements became almost unconscious. He only saw the wall, and he fought on. He began to talk to himself. He reached the wall at one end of his strip. He had only to cut down to the other end and finish. Three sheaves more, and then . . . Best man in Inverness . . . Five Pound Note . . .

But just then a ringing cheer came to his ears, and the cry rose on the air: "Gill has won." Bodkin collapsed with a groan.

Studies conducted by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics show that in 1925 the percentage increase in productivity per man-hour in various industries in that country was as follows: Automobiles, 179; boots and shoes, 6; cane sugar refining, 28; cement manufacturing, 61; flour milling, 40; iron and steel, 59; leather tanning, 26; paper and pulp, 34; petroleum refining, 83; rubber tires, 211; slaughtering and meat packing, 27.

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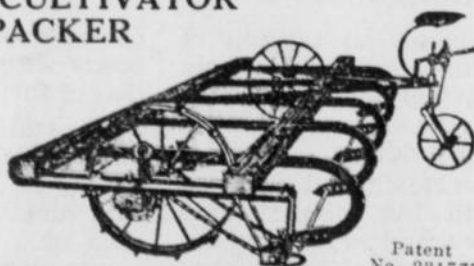
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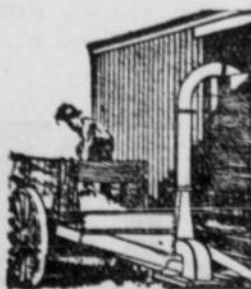
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Popular CJRM artists—Doc. Craig and his Old Time Merry-makers.  
Left to right: Alex. McLean, M. W. Oliver, Dr. T. A. Craig, Dr. Attridge.

Edited by D. R. P. COATS

## Canada's Jubilee Program

THE story of Canada's first big chain program has been so well covered by the newspapers that description of the arrangements of the network of telephone lines and radio stations is unnecessary. There can be no question that the broadcast achieved its object and was to that extent a success.

Our people everywhere were thrilled with the thought that the sounds they heard were equally audible to distant friends in other parts of Canada and across the seas. The messages of the Governor General and of Mackenzie King and those who followed him must have stirred feelings of brotherly love and patriotism in the hearts of even the normally unsentimental. The fanfare of trumpets; the ringing of the carillon; the sweet singing by the choir; the impassioned recitation by Margaret Anglin and the incidental local color by the announcers—everything was calculated to stir national pride and make us realize that this Dominion of ours is worth living for and working for and, if necessary, dying for.

### Radio Reached Them All

There was no suggestion of world defiance in the proceedings, but a very fitting note of thankfulness for the blessings that are ours as Canadians. We have no chip upon our shoulders, but we are glad to be Canadians, whether by birth or adoption, and on this occasion we thought there would be no harm in telling the rest of the world of our gladness. Also, we wanted to let as many of our own people as possible join in the celebrations at the capital city, so we found them by radio wherever they were, on the prairies, in the bush, at sea, in lumber or mining camps, in hospitals or in the homes of shut-ins. Hence the elaborate chain of broadcasting stations.

To one in the far West, it was wonderful to think of the vast audience in various parts and circumstances and to imagine them all trying to visualize the scene at Ottawa—to picture the gay uniforms and dresses, the thousands of assembled school children paying tribute with the bloom of Canada on their faces, and the bells, those "melodious, deep-mouthed noble bells" swinging up there in the tower to the master touch of the carillonneur.

Radio linked the people of the nation that day as they had never been linked before and in an hour did more for the cause of love and understanding than railroads, telegraphs and penny postage have done in years.

Electrically, there were times when we thought the broadcast might have been better. There were odd noises not mentioned on the program and sometimes distortion which ruined the

musical value of the orchestral offerings. No one concerned could help these conditions in this instance, however, for such troubles are likely to occur wherever telephone lines are employed. Wires, after all, are merely apron strings to which the baby radio is for the present necessarily tied. The time will undoubtedly come when important Dominion-wide features will be broadcast on short waves from a powerful central station and re-broadcast from local stations in the principal cities, with superior results and considerable saving in expense. But what did these matter on July the first? We heard well enough, and Canada certainly got her money's worth.

### Short Waves Successful

Since writing the foregoing, I have been informed by a number of listeners in Saskatchewan and Manitoba that the short wave station at Drummondville, Quebec, was heard perfectly throughout the Jubilee program, operating on 32 metres. Direct reception from Drummondville was superior in quality to that obtained on the occasion from various western stations. This was probably due to the shorter telephone line distance between Ottawa and Drummondville as compared with the length of line employed in carrying the program westward from the capital city and would seem to be a striking proof in favor of the superiority of short waves over line connections.

Amateur broadcasting deserves all the encouragement it can be given, in all parts of Canada. Commercial stations have their parts to play in covering wider territory, but the amateur broadcaster can do a great deal in serving the smaller communities. The radio superintendent and his efficient staff at Ottawa are to be congratulated upon the co-operative attitude they have always shown towards amateur radio in this country. Who can tell how far some of the young experimenters of today will go in the future, or what useful inventions will be produced, to the credit of Canada, by amateurs who are accorded broadcasting privileges instead of being discouraged by the governmental "verboden" as they are in some other countries?

S. B. Brandon, Man. (and others).—Sorry, but cannot undertake to answer all questions in this space. Queries regarding receiving sets of well known make should be addressed to the manufacturers or their agents. Also, I cannot express opinions as to the respective merits of competitive commercial sets. "You pays your money and takes your choice."



## 4 out of 5 start too late

Among the people you see today, four out of five past forty (and many younger) are victims of Pyorrhea—simply because they started too late to protect teeth and gums.

Pyorrhea starts with tender, bleeding gums. Unchecked, it undermines youth and health and often results in loss of teeth, neuritis, ulcers, rheumatism or other serious diseases.

But have no fear. If you start in time, you can prevent or check the inroads of Pyorrhea. See your dentist at least twice a year. And start using Forhan's for the Gums.

This dentifrice thwarts Pyorrhea or checks it. It is the formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S., a recognized specialist in Pyorrhea.

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## Forhan's for the gums

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Thousands are keeping breath sweet and fresh this new way. We promise you'll never go back to ordinary mouthwashes that only conceal unpleasant breath with embarrassing odors of their own after you have used Forhan's Antiseptic Refreshant. Try it.



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# The Countrywoman

## A Day That Left Its Mark

There can be no doubt but that the recent celebration of the sixtieth birthday of the Confederation of the Canadian provinces, caught the interest and the imagination of young and old, and awakened a new sense of pride and love for this young country of ours. Many a person turned to his or her bookshelf and took down old history books, perhaps not opened since school days, or hied to the booksellers and became possessor of some of the newer books on Canadian history. They have rejoiced in discovering for the first time or in re-discovering the wealth of romance, of dramatic incident in the story of the finding and the settlement of Canada.

Not all the people, now of adult years, living in this country have attended Canadian schools in their childhood. Consequently they did not have the opportunity to learn our history. Nor can one claim that all those who have passed through our public schools, have been taught history in such a manner as to make them appreciate the heritage that is ours or to even make history a subject which appeals to them or to make them desire to add to their store of its knowledge as they grow older. Until fairly recent years there has been all too little written on this subject by writers who were capable of writing of events and people in an interesting manner. Then, too, some of the best things have gone out of print or have not been translated from French into English, and there has been little available for the average reader. With few supplementary reference books, and crowded curriculum teachers have too often found the teaching of Canadian history a burden rather than a pleasure. Today the reading public is fortunate in having several readable series on Canadian history, such as The Chronicles of Canada, published by the Glasgow Book Co., or Morang's The Makers of Canada. There is plenty of material available now if we have the desire to make use of it.

The feature of the recent celebration which brought the greatest amount of pleasure to the greatest number of Canadians was the broadcasting of the services conducted on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, on Dominion Day. Then Canadians scattered all across this broad country heard by the aid of radio the speeches of the governor-general, the prime minister, the noon-hour striking of the huge clock in Victory Tower, the singing of patriotic songs, and the music of the wonderful sweet-toned carillon for the first time.

It is impossible to estimate the power of this one feature in unifying Canadian sentiment and thought, but as time goes on we will experience some of the good results of that part of the day's program.

After these dramatic moments, these high days, we must of necessity settle back into the ordinary round of everyday tasks. They are the moments of vision which though fleeting cast a glow out over the days that are ahead. They are the moments of inspiration needed to help us on in the building of this young Canada of ours, a building which has only just begun but whose foundations have been well and nobly laid. If a sufficient number of the people have caught the vision we shall not need to fear for the future.

## Charm of Old Houses

"To transmit to one's family the paternal home, the land received from the forebears, should be a sentiment as strong, as close to the heart, as sacred as the blood ties." This quotation from Canon H. Scott, is given on the title page of a large volume of over 300 pages on Old Manors and Old Houses, just published by the Historic Monuments Commission of Quebec.

Quebec has more old houses and old buildings than any of the Canadian provinces. They are distinctly different from the buildings erected in these modern days. The visitor to that province cannot help but be impressed with their simplicity of design, the excellence with which many of them fit into their surroundings.

The intent of Old Manors and Old Houses is stated to be: "To inspire respect for the old house, love of the humble roof transmitted from father to son since ancestral days, veneration of the rustic hearth which has been the seat of the happiest days of our infancy."

A quotation is also given from Lucien Romier: "The ancestral home attests to the link binding man to his natural providers, water, land and forest. It does not range itself against Nature, rather adapts itself and scarcely scars what we term the coun-

in them we come to understand and admire the work and aspirations of people who lived hundreds of years ago.

Not all the old country houses in Quebec are beautiful. Some of them are too close to the main roadway and there has been no attempt to have a garden or tree setting around the buildings. But those that are beautiful seem to have a message for us, who live in modern days. We can ask ourselves with the writer of the introduction to this new book that: "The houses of today are elegant, tinselled, they are attractive. But have they the comfort of the old time houses? Are they adapted to our climate, to our Canadian countryside? Are they really of our tradition? Briefly, are we truly at home in our modern houses as our ancestors were at home in their old dwellings with such simple and intimate layout?"

## Don't Apologise

With the family wash on the line and all the clearing-away, incidental to wash-day finished, I can fold my hands for a breathing spell in the sunny cleanness of my kitchen and analyze my thoughts and feelings, so hurried and harassed during the morning's activities.

Chief of my worries it seems was the fear lest someone should come in before I had everything done and when I wasn't preparing a full meal. Company, especially the company upon whom one would like to create a good impression, generally come at the most inopportune times. Then we fuss and fume and apologise, spoiling the good time for our visitors and for ourselves as well.

The funny thing about this is, that we are so delighted to go into somebody's home, where a wise hostess lets us take pot-luck with the family. We feel honored to be treated with that intimacy that requires no excuse for unfinished work or lack of fancy rations. Why do we, then, continue to wish better for visitors than we think necessary for our own? It is a foolish, old-fashioned fancy, to which too many of us still cling.

I have in mind a dear old lady, with whom everybody loved to linger and chat a while. She sold home-made baking from her own kitchen and dispensed much homely philosophy and cheer at the same time. Often that kitchen with its floury chairs and pother of pans and baking utensils looked anything but inviting, but no one ever heard an excuse made for its condition.

Everybody—fastidious or otherwise—seemed to enjoy the cheery confusion of that kitchen too, and the utter complacency of its industrious inhabitant gave the true tone to welcome. She treated all alike and expected them to understand her situation, which they invariably did and promptly proceeded to enjoy the gracious atmosphere pervading.

Often have I wished that I could create that ease for my visitors and for myself, when everything is not just so, and feel that I had sent my friends away in that felicity of mind, with which I always departed from the floury precincts of that bake kitchen.

Let all the busy housewives who read vow with me to forget all the fine things we would like to have, when we entertain, and just enjoy what we have without spoiling everybody's pleasure with apologies.—Mrs. E. H., Alta.

The word "canister" comes from the Greek word meaning "reed." Woven reed baskets used for tea, coffee, beans and peas were called canisters. It was not until 1810, that an Englishman took out a patent for preserving food in "tin canisters." Early canners shortened this word to "can."

## ARE YOU GROWING?

"Ask yourself these questions: Are you able to overlook some things you were unable to overlook last year? The sneering glance, the harsh word, the selfish unkind or malicious deed? Serenely to overlook failure when you have done your best? Bravely to overlook misfortune when it is unavoidable? Cheerily overlook dark days and darker frowns? Are you getting broader? Are you able to see more of the other side of things than you could see last year? Can you look behind disappointment and see strengthened faith? Are you really growing?"—A. R. Wells.

tryside. It belongs as much to the soil as to man."

It is not unusual to find old houses in Quebec in possession of the descendants of one family for four or five generations. Some of the houses are of a fine type of architecture. The visitor notices quickly the long slanting roofs, the large chimneys, the gable windows, the green shutters standing open against walls that are usually white. There is a very real charm about these old houses. Their very simplicity attracts and holds one's attention. Truly "Old homes are guardians of the past", for



A summer sailor who enjoys August weather.



# The Family Diet

The wise mother must choose foods intelligently to safeguard the health of her family

By MARY C. HILTZ

NEVER before in the history of man have we had such a bewildering array of foods to choose from, and consequently never before has the choice of the right kind of food been so difficult. Today not only has the city dweller a chance to buy food grown in far-distant climes, but the farmer, too, has set before him many foods that were unknown, or known only as delicacies, a few decades ago. And so there is a tendency to get away from the products of the farm as they were used but a short time ago, and buy more and more the temptingly displayed refined foods that are gradually taking their place. As a result, we find that the health of man is suffering. We have never had decayed teeth or stomach troubles to the same extent as today, nor have we had the same criticism before that our children are undernourished and delicate. Then, too, there is a tendency today to follow food fads. The difficulty seems to be not because we have such a choice of foods, but rather that we are not choosing intelligently.

So much has been written on the subject of choosing food with an eye to its calorie value that it is hardly necessary to enlarge on that point in this short article. If we just had to consider calories only, how simple the matter would be! We could eat all the cake and candy we wanted, which are high in calories, and not bother very much with some of the simpler foods. But, unfortunately, this body engine is like other engines, inasmuch as it wears out and has to be repaired. It is unlike other machines because it repairs the damage itself, but we must see that it gets the proper material to build with. Hence, part of the calories we eat must be in a form that will give building material and, sad to say, our cake and candy are not of much use for that. To build and repair muscle, we need food like milk, meat, fish, eggs, cheese and navy beans. As a matter of fact, the average family eats enough of this kind of building material and perhaps in some cases would be wise if they cut down their consumption of meat.

That is not the only kind of building material that is needed, however. We need material to build bones and teeth and give us good red blood. This kind of material, called mineral matter, is lacking very often in the ordinary family meals and needs more consideration. The two most important minerals are calcium (lime) and iron, calcium necessary for the bones and teeth and iron for the blood. Perhaps the simplest way to explain the amount of these necessary for an adult would be to consider that the fraction ten-tenths represents the whole day's requirement and the following tables will show how many tenths are found in these foods.

## Foods High in Calcium

Food	Amount	Tenths
Milk	1 pint	10-10
Cheese	1-inch cube	3-10
Cauliflower	Large serving	2-10
Figs	6 large	2-10
Eggs	2	1-10
Celery	Large serving	1-10
Navy beans	½ c. cooked	1-10
Brown bread (whole wheat)	4 slices	1-10
Carrots	¾ c. cooked	1-10
Orange	1 medium	1-10
Molasses	1 T.	1-10
Rhubarb	Large serving	1-10

I think you will be surprised to find how scarce calcium is and when you remember that you must eat ten-tenths to supply your body with plenty of this material you will realize that you must consider it carefully. Before going any further, I must add, that this is the adult requirement and children need more because their bones and teeth are growing. You will see right away why it is that specialists tell us that children should have a quart of milk a day, or if that is not possible, at least

one pint of milk; and that for adults one pint is considered liberal, and one cup a minimum. For the expectant or nursing mother, it is absolutely essential that she should take at least one pint of milk a day and more would be advisable. The easiest way to get the calcium for the family is just to give every child one quart and every adult one pint a day and then not think about it again. It is not always as simple as that, of course, and the busy housewife often has a problem here if her family refuses to drink milk. In that case she has to use as much as possible in the form of milk puddings, milk soups, etc.

## Foods High in Iron

Food	Amount	Tenths
Spinach	½ c. cooked	4-10
Swiss chard	½ c. cooked	2-10
Beef	Large serving	2-10
Navy beans	½ c. cooked	2-10
Brown bread (whole wheat)	4 slices	2-10
Molasses	1 T.	2-10
Egg	1	1-10
Potatoes	1 medium	1-10
Rhubarb	Large serving	1-10
Figs	4	1-10
Prunes	6-8	1-10

As you read the list above you will see that there is no one food that can be taken in large enough amounts to give the whole daily requirement of iron. Spinach is the best and lucky is the housewife who has taught her children to like it for she knows that here is an easy way for her to feed iron to her family. Nearly all greens, with the exception of lettuce, are reasonably high in iron. Swiss chard, dandelion greens, asparagus, green peas, string beans should all be used freely, both summer and winter. The mother with daughters approaching the teen-ages should be very careful that the food eaten contains a liberal supply of iron as this is a period when advancing maturity makes a severe drain on the system. Too many girls of this age develop anemia which could have been prevented by a more careful supervision of their diet.

## Important Elements

Lack of sufficient iodine is very likely to cause adolescent goitre, particularly in girls. Unfortunately, the only source of this supply is sea food so that those of us who live on the prairies lack this element in our food. Dulse, a dried seaweed, which contains iodine, is sold here, however, and some people like it very much. Iodized salt is used a great deal, and will help in preventing goitre in young children; but if a goitre develops it is wiser to ask a specialist and take his advice about continuing the use of this salt as in certain cases it is detrimental.

The next important point to consider in feeding the family is to see that they get enough of those substances that are called vitamins. The vitamins are quite a nice little family as there are already five in A, B, C, D, E, and there is talk of adding more. Each one of the five has a special work to do and they are all important in their way. However, there are two that are perhaps worthy of special mention, e.g., C and D, whereas the others are found in the average dietary and do not need any special consideration in this article. C needs special care because it is destroyed in cooking—the big exception to this being canned tomatoes which are still high in C even after canning. The best sources of C are fruits and vegetables, and as long as we eat them raw we are sure of obtaining C. At the same time we obtain the bulk which is essential to a well balanced diet. D is interesting because it prevents rickets in babies. The best source is cod liver oil, although egg yolk contains some, too. It is interesting to note that baby specialists are prescribing orange juice and cod liver oil for the babies in their care in order



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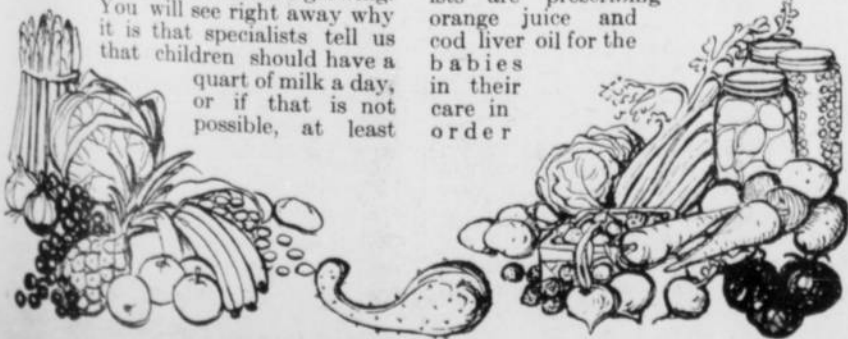
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to be sure of these two vitamins. As you will see, there is no royal road to health. One can't live on only one food and expect to keep healthy. All foods have their place in the diet and no food fads should be allowed to interfere with a well balanced diet. Just because milk is a good food there is no reason for trying to live on it alone. Here are a few rules that may help you to plan your meals:

1. Use at least one pint of milk for every child and one cup for every adult in the family, once a day.
2. Serve meat or fish once a day.
3. Serve some vegetable in addition to potato every day.
4. Use one egg for each member of the family at least once every second day.
5. Give some form of coarse cereal, either porridge or brown bread once a day.
6. Drink at least six glasses of water every day.
7. Use fresh fruit or uncooked vegetables once a day.

### Where The Lumps Come From

Nothing is so mortifying as a lumpy sauce or gravy and yet there is nothing so easy to avoid. Flour or cornstarch contains large quantities of very tiny grains of starch which swell when moistened and cooked. In a perfectly smooth sauce each grain is separate and expands to its fullest capacity, but when the mixing is not done carefully these tiny grains collect into masses, the outer ones swelling and those inside remaining raw. The way to avoid trouble is to combine the dry starch thoroughly with cold liquid or sugar or fat before adding it to the hot liquid. This separates the starch grains so that they can swell in cooking. In thickening stews or making blanc-manges, the starch is mixed with cold liquid to the consistency of cream. It is absolutely necessary for it to be free from lumps and to be added to liquid that is either boiling or scalding. When making white sauces or gravies the fat separates the starch grains, while in the case of sweet sauces the thickening agent is thoroughly mixed with sugar before the boiling liquid is added. Of course, all this careful work will be undone if the mixture is not stirred constantly until it thickens. A sauce that is lumpy can always be strained, but it will never have the velvety texture of one that is properly mixed.

Once in a while a batch of sour bread makes its appearance much to the vexation of the cook. Sourness is caused by invisible organisms growing in the dough—you might call them weeds. Warmth is necessary for the growth of yeast about 82 to 85 degrees Fahr. being the best temperature, but when it runs up around 90 degrees the weeds commence to flourish. These little trouble makers may come from the flour, the water, the milk, the utensils or the hands. Personal cleanliness thorough scalding of the utensils used, scalding the milk, boiling the water and keeping the temperature around 82 degrees will defeat these invisible enemies. Try using the dairy thermometer for testing the warmth of the dough and you will find out whether you have had the dough too hot.

If sugar is added to very acid fruits at the commencement of cooking, you will wonder it is not sweet enough when it comes to the table. The reason is that acids act upon sugar and it pays to put in the sugar a short time before removing the pan from the fire.

I have found it a problem to get scraps of boiled or roasted pork used up until I tried the following: To each cup of pork scraps, which have been put through the meat chopper, add one-half teaspoon of sage, one large onion chopped fine, one tablespoon flour, three tablespoons of thick sweet cream. Mix all together, form into small cakes and fry, until brown on both sides, in butter or fat. Mrs. A. F., Sask.

An easy way of removing paint, before repainting, is to use a piece of old screen wire instead of sandpaper. For flat surfaces tack it around a piece of 2x4, to save your fingers. It will not scratch or harm the surface and followed by a rubbing with sandpaper will produce a good smooth surface.—M. B., Alta.



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## Summer Desserts

In hot weather a dainty light dessert is most welcome

By THE COUNTRY COOK

THE making of summer desserts is a very fascinating business. With milk and eggs plentiful and fresh fruits to use as a dessert in themselves or as a flavor or garnish the possibilities are endless. In summer I make the dessert early in the morning, then if the day is very warm I try to manage the rest of the meal on the oil stove; that saves strength and temper. A few packages of gelatine go a long way in the making of light desserts. A pound of marshmallows kept tightly covered will keep a long time and add variety to simple dishes. If one is fortunate enough to have ice there are ice creams and sherbets to add to the list. After all, there is nothing in the category of "made" desserts that quite takes the place of fresh berries and cream when these are obtainable. For the last month we have had an abundance of strawberries from our last year's patch of everbearers and I notice that no matter how tempting the shortcake, strawberry cream or jelly we may have for variety, the family are always ready for plain strawberries and cream again, if such a luxury as strawberries and cream can be called plain.

### Strawberry Cream

1 T. gelatine 1 pint whipping cream  
1 pint strawberries 1 c. sugar

Soak the gelatine in cold water and dissolve by adding two table-spoons boiling water to the soaked gelatine and setting the dish in a pan of hot water until the whole is dissolved. Whip the cream stiff, add the gelatine. Mash or cut the strawberries in small pieces, add the sugar, mix well and add to the cream and gelatine, stir occasionally until it begins to stiffen. This makes a large quantity. If you have no ice add a little more gelatine. Garnish with fresh berries.

### Strawberry Snow-drift

Sponge cake  
Whipped cream  
Strawberries

Bake a sponge cake mixture in thin sheets, when cold cut with a sharp knife in narrow strips about four inches long. Pile these log cabin fashion on individual plates. Heap the centres with whipped cream and garnish the base with strawberries, raspberries or peaches sprinkled with sugar.

### Mock Maple Mousse

1 T. gelatine 1 c. whipping cream  
1 c. maple syrup Yolks 4 eggs  
Soak the gelatine in one-half cup cold water. Heat one cup of maple syrup and pour it over the well beaten yolks of four eggs. Cook until it coats the spoon. Remove from the fire and stir in the gelatine, stir until the gelatine is dissolved. Cool slightly and beat in one cup of whipped cream. Pour into a mold that has been wet with cold water, chill and serve.

### Lemon Sponge

1 1/2 c. sugar Yolks 3 eggs  
3 T. flour 1 1/2 c. milk  
Juice and rind lemon Whites 3 eggs  
1 1/2 T. butter

Mix the sugar and butter, add the yolks of the eggs, the flour, lemon rind and juice, then the milk and the stiffly-beaten whites of the eggs. Place in pudding dish, set in a pan of hot water and bake in a rather slow oven until firm (about one-half hour). Serve with whipped cream or boiled custard. This is a very delicious pudding and may be served hot or cold.

### Butterscotch Spanish Cream

2 T. butter 3/4 c. brown sugar  
3 egg yolks 2 c. milk  
Pinch salt 1 tsp. vanilla  
1 1/2 T. gelatine Egg whites

Cook butter and sugar until it is caramelized. Add milk and cook in double boiler until milk is hot, pour over the beaten yolks, return to the double boiler and stir until the mixture coats the spoon. Add vanilla and gelatine, which has been dissolved in cold water. When the mixture is cool add the stiffly-beaten whites of the eggs. Set in a cool place until firm.

### Lemon Pudding

1 c. sugar Juice and rind 1 lemon  
3 T. cornstarch Whites 2 eggs  
2 c. water

Put the boiling water in the top of a double boiler, add the sugar and corn-

starch well mixed, cook for 20 minutes. Take from the fire, add the rind and juice of a lemon and the stiffly-beaten whites of the eggs. A little nutmeg or cinnamon may be added if desired. Serve very cold with a custard sauce made from the yolks of the eggs.

### Custard Sauce

2 c. milk 1 T. cornstarch  
2 egg yolks Pinch salt  
Vanilla 1/4 c. sugar

Heat the milk, add the sugar and cornstarch, cook for five minutes, pour this over the beaten yolks, add the salt and return to the fire, cook until slightly thickened. Add the vanilla and chill.

### Coffee Sponge

2 T. gelatine 1/2 c. sugar  
2 c. strong coffee Pinch of salt  
1/4 c. cold water

Soak the gelatine in the cold water for ten minutes, add to the hot strained coffee, add the sugar and salt and stir until gelatine is dissolved. Set in a pan of cold water and when the mixture begins to set add the stiffly-beaten whites of three eggs and continue beating until the mixture will hold its shape. Serve very cold with whipped cream or a custard sauce made from the yolks of the eggs.

### Lemon Rice Pudding

1/2 c. rice 2 eggs  
1 c. hot water 1/2 lemon  
1/4 tsp. salt 1 T. powdered sugar  
2 c. milk 1/2 c. granulated sugar

Add salt to the water and cook rice in it until the water is absorbed. Add the milk and cook in the double boiler until the rice is done. Beat together the egg yolks, sugar and grated lemon rind, stir into the rice and cook two minutes. Pour into a buttered baking dish, pile on top a meringue made of the egg whites, powdered sugar and lemon juice, cook in a slow oven for ten minutes. Serve with plain cream.

### Pear Delight

This is a good emergency dessert.

Sponge cake  
Canned pears  
Whipped cream

For each portion to be served cut a round or square of sponge cake, pour over it a little juice from the canned pears, on the top place half a cooked pear or peach. Top with sweetened and flavored whipped cream.

### Chocolate Mould

2 c. milk 1/2 c. sugar  
1/4 c. cornstarch Pinch salt  
1 square chocolate

Melt the chocolate over hot water, add the scalded milk. Mix together the sugar, cornstarch and salt, make a paste from it with a little cold milk, add to the chocolate mixture and cook until it thickens. Serve with plain or whipped cream.

### Raspberry Mousse

1 c. raspberry juice and 1 pint heavy cream  
pulp 1 c. granulated sugar  
Juice 1/2 lemon Ice and salt  
1/2 c. powdered sugar

Put the raspberries through a sieve, add the granulated sugar and the lemon juice and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Chill the liquid and add one pint of cream which has been stiffly whipped and mixed with the powdered sugar. Turn into a mold, pack in salt and ice and leave for three or four hours.

### Biscuit Glace

Yolks 4 eggs 1 T. vanilla  
1 quart heavy cream Pinch salt  
1 c. sugar

Beat the yolks of the eggs to a stiff froth, add the sugar, place over hot water and stir until the mixture thickens. Then remove from the fire and add the vanilla, beat this creamy mixture until cold and very light. Meanwhile whip the quart of cream very stiff, add to the egg mixture and pack in ice and salt for four hours. This is very delicious.

### Raspberry Dumplings

1 c. sugar 1 c. flour  
1 T. butter 2 tsp. baking powder  
2 1/2 c. fresh berries 1/4 tsp. salt  
2 c. boiling water 1/4 c. rich milk

Put together the sugar, berries, butter and hot water and let simmer for a few minutes. In the meantime mix the flour, salt, baking powder and milk. Drop batter in eight portions into the boiling syrup, cover tightly and cook for 20 minutes without removing the lid. Serve hot with the fruit sauce. Other fruits may be used.



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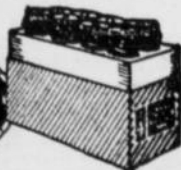
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# Will You Have Eggs Next January?

The poultry owner's profit is made out of winter eggs, and the production of this rare commodity is decided largely on how your flock is managed the year round

By G. WHITING

THE poultrykeeper's "harvest" is between the months of November and March, and the ability to obtain a good egg supply during this period is the test of a poultrykeeper's success.

As the reader is no doubt aware, the production of winter eggs depends upon three main factors—the birds, housing accommodation and the feed supplied, each being of very great importance.

Let us first consider the birds themselves. Standard pure-bred stock—birds bred from parents who were capable of good egg yields—make the best investment, since their progeny are more likely to inherit that tendency. Any cripples or sickly birds will not pay for the food they consume, thus only those that are vigorous, alert, true to type and "full of pep" are likely to do any good.

It has been proved that the best layers are usually pullets hatched during May of the current year. If too young they will be late in commencing to lay. If too old, that is to say if they be hatched too early, they will probably lay a few eggs and then moult, which will curtail their winter production considerably.

It is not everybody who realizes the fact that the foundations of success are laid during the rearing period, but any set backs at this time are liable to affect the birds during their whole lives.

Temperament also plays a large part, and since a high-producing bird, like a high-producing cow, is very nervous, any sudden noise, scare or fright will often affect a chicken's laying capacity for a period of three weeks or so, therefore do your best to keep them tame.

## House a Big Factor

Perhaps next in importance is the house. Indeed, by some it is considered the most important single factor in the production of winter eggs. Yet it is a common sight to see a bunch of hens living in any ramshackle apology for a house, while the owners bitterly complain that their birds are not laying well.

If possible build on a slight elevation, in order to provide efficient drainage, but a location exposed to all the four winds of heaven is not the ideal. A concrete foundation, sufficiently high to be free of any water that may accumulate, is a good investment.

The best type is square, or nearly so, with a gable roof of one-third pitch, the loft thus formed being filled with dry, whole straw, while small doors arranged in the east and west ends allow for its ventilation. The size of the house will depend upon the number of birds kept, each individual being usually allowed from three feet six inches to four square feet of floor space.

## Gives Wide Choice

I have seen quite good houses built of logs, earth, sod and straw, but in my opinion the best material obtainable is 2 x 4 framing with one-inch drop siding and one-inch shiplap on either side, with a layer of tar and building paper. A satisfactory roof can be made of rough boards, covered with tar paper and shingles; this gives a dry, damp-proof house which is hard to beat.

Naturally, some provision has to be made for the removal of the stale air, and this is taken care of by the fitting of ventilators to the roof.

The front of the house, which normally is arranged to face either south or south-east, so as to catch all the sun possible, may be roughly divided into thirds, the lowest being boarded up, the intermediate being glass and the final third either cotton or slat ventilators.

Removable dropping boards, with perches six inches above them and wire netting beneath them, along the north side of the house, will give satisfactory sleeping quarters. Since space is valuable, keep all nests, feed hoppers, water pans, etc., at least two feet clear of the floor, so that the birds can utilize every available inch of room.

I take it that the reader likes to live in clean, comfortable surroundings. Well, so do hens. With this end in view the dropping boards, and indeed the whole interior of the house, must be kept scrupulously clean and the risk of disease

and parasitic pests so lessened, while frequent limewashings will help both to keep the house sanitary and add to the available light.

As regards the litter, by means of which the hens obtain their exercise, the bill is filled admirably by dry wheat straw scattered six inches to a foot deep. Bury the scratch grain in this and you will never be troubled with "mopey" hens. Litter must not be allowed to become stale or damp, but renewed occasionally.

Like ourselves, the hen likes plenty of light, lots of room and complete freedom from dampness and draughts. Under these conditions she can stand fairly low temperatures and yet keep the egg basket full without suffering any ill results.

## The Fare of a Buzzard

What about the birds that are expected to lay unlimited numbers of eggs on house scraps and whatever else they can beg or steal? This practice is alright where only half a dozen or so birds are kept and when it does not matter very much whether they lay or not, but for the man or woman who wishes to make a profit on winter eggs, the birds must be properly fed.

This means that whatever feed you use, the elements necessary for both the maintenance of health and growth and the ingredients for the egg itself must be supplied in such proportions that the birds neither starve nor get too fat, for a half-starved hen cannot lay eggs, and a fat one is too indolent to care whether she lays or doesn't.

Since the modern hen is a very hard working individual, kept under artificial conditions, and producing many times her own weight in eggs per annum, in order to prevent any excessive strain on the digestive organs, fully half of the ration must be in an easily digestible form, so that it can be made use of practically immediately; this is most easily done by feeding mashies composed of very finely-ground ingredients.

This mash, after being well mixed, is best fed dry. Being supplied in hoppers and always available to the birds there is little or no danger of them over-eating, for since it is dry they are compelled to stop and take a drink frequently and cannot "bolt" it in large quantities.

## Improvise Treadmill

Unfortunately, it is only occasionally, during the winter, that poultry can be allowed free range, so in order to provide the exercise necessary for health, part of the ration, in the form of scratch grains, is given early in the morning and again in the evening, about one hour before dusk. On both occasions bury the grain in the litter, otherwise the birds will get it with too little exertion. As regards the amount, about two ounces per bird per day is correct.

For many years past doctors have been preaching that green vegetables are necessary to you and I, as they contain certain salts and elements necessary for health. This also applies to the humble hen, and green feed, either in the form of roots, cabbage or sprouted oats, will keep them fit and active.

Dentists are of no use to the hen, for she possesses no teeth. As a substitute she depends upon clean sharp grit and with this manages to chew her food in a manner many of us might envy; see to it, therefore, that she does not lack grit.

This also applies to the provision of lime in the form of oyster shell for the formation of bone and egg shell, and charcoal for digestive purposes. These as well as clean fresh water in unlimited quantities should always be within her reach.

Artificial light is a potent influence in winter egg production, but as it is a subject by itself I shall pass it with the briefest mention.

Lastly, in order to get the best results, strict attention to details, routine and regularity are necessary, for although a hen has no use for a watch, she has a very good and reliable time-piece in the shape of the sun. She hates to be kept waiting for her meals and will retaliate for any irregularity by cutting down the egg supply.



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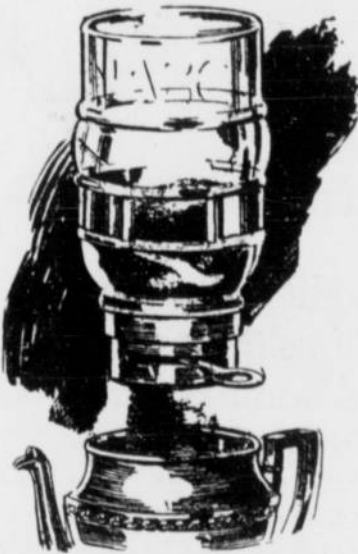
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## The Men of Kildonan

By J. H. McCULLOCH

### CHAPTER XXIX

#### The Earl Arrives at the Forks

**T**HE morning of June 27, 1817, will ever be green in my memory. . . . I mind it was a soft sunny morning, and I was near asleep between the plow handles when a faint cry caught my ear. I glanced along the furrow, and saw Bessie running towards me, waving her apron to attract my attention. I let the reins fall at my feet and set out to meet her, wondering what fresh trouble could be brewing. In a few minutes she came panting to me, and when she found her voice she cried: "He's here, Donald!"

"Who's here, lass?" I asked, wondering at her excitement.

"The Earl of Selkirk himself," cried my wife. "He looked in at the door on his way past, and his kiss is still warm on my fingers. And, oh! Donald, he wants to see you." And the mother of my bairns, her that for sound sense is namely, broke out weeping as if her heart was broken. I hastened back to my cropping horses, and, unhitching them, set off for the house. As I washed and dressed myself, Bessie came to herself and told me that the Earl had arrived without warning that morning from Upper Canada.

"I was baking," said Bessie, "when I heard voices at the open door. I turned from the scones on the girdle and there, standing in the door, was the Earl, with half the settlement peeping round his legs. Before I could wipe the meal from my hands, he doffed his hat and said: 'Have I the honour of meeting the wife of the son of Ewen Stewart?' Not a word could I say, Donald, and the next thing I knew he took my hand and kissed my fingers. And they were white with meal!"

With a strange feeling urging me, I took the road, now busy with excited settlers, that led to the Governor's house. Half an hour later I was shown into the presence of the man whose dream had brought so much suffering and sorrow to me and mine. When my eyes first rested on him he was standing with his back to the Governor's open fireplace. I carry a picture of him in my mind—a tall, slender young man with a sad, yet noble, face. When the Governor presented me, his lordship stepped towards me warmly, and gripping my hand hard, said:

"This is a great pleasure, Mr. Stewart. The Governor has told me about you and yours. I am proud to meet the worthy son of a worthy father."

I declare there was so much manly grace in his tone, and genuine feeling, that my heart went out to him in a great surge. For here, assuredly, was a man of gentle instincts and high courage, with the look of one whose soul had been in travail.

"You will eat with us, Mr. Stewart?" he asked after a brief silence. "I have much to learn about the Colony—and there are some other matters that will press less heavily on my mind after I have discussed them with judicious, understanding friends."

Presently we sat down at the Governor's well-ordered table, and during the repast the Earl plied me with shrewd questions relating to the history and welfare of the settlement. Greatly pleased he was to learn that we had fallen upon the strange conceit of calling the new colony by the old name—Kildonan. At first he received my sombre information with calm dignity; but as the harsh story unfolded itself, his kind, sensitive mouth hardened, and a look of pain came into his eyes.

"Gentlemen," he said at last, "I can hardly believe that men could be so heartless and unscrupulous. Yet the facts you have laid before me at this table are of a piece with the sinister, obstructive spirit that animates the officialdom of Upper Canada. There I encountered obstructions at every turn, and but for the dauntless heart and nimble wit of Lady Selkirk, my friends, I might not be here today."

"Think of it! Sir Gordon Drummond,

the governor-general, could promise Selkirk no more than half a dozen men as a bodyguard on his journey from Montreal to the banks of the Red River! And that paltry concession was grudgingly made. My request that I be appointed a Justice of the Peace in Upper Canada and the Indian Territories was not granted until I demanded an explanation of the delay. Never have I encountered such unprincipled picayune, and wholly scurrilous boasting of the support and countenance of His Majesty's Government. Montreal is truly a hive of parochial intrigue,—a political quagmire dominated by the Northwest partners.

"I left Montreal on the 17th of June of last year, after engaging my Swiss soldiers at Montreal and Kingston. As you know, I sent Captain Miles Macdonell and his little party ahead with instructions to join Colin Robertson here. The Captain knows how earnest were my instructions that he avoid all possibilities of conflict on the journey. I counselled Captain Matthey similarly when I despatched him with seventy men from Lachine a few days later. Pay strict heed to the facts I am now setting baldly before you, gentlemen, for they have borne heavily upon my mind these past few months, and I seek your calm judgment of my course. It is a great relief, at any rate, to unburden my mind in this friendly room."

"We rapidly passed through Lake Ontario, and leaving Toronto behind, cut across the country to Georgian Bay and passed on to Sault Ste. Marie and Drummond Island. Soon after leaving Drummond Island we overtook Captain Matthey and his detachment. So far my plans had evolved smoothly. As we neared Fort William, however, we met Captain Macdonell, and learned from him that a disordered state of affairs prevailed at the Forks. The poor fellow, mistaking my bodily exhaustion for sickness of the spirit, had not the heart to tell me all the story, but on the following morning, as I lay in bed, Doctor Allen, my physician, told me about the massacre of my people here at Seven Oaks. As you may well believe, I was stunned by the terrible news. I learned, too, that Lagimodiere was a prisoner in Fort William. The gallant fellow left Montreal on New Year's Day, carrying my instructions to Governor Semple at Red River, but the Northwest officials laid careful plans to capture him, and with the aid of Indians, succeeded. All my dispatches were taken from him and read by the Northwesters, and Lagimodiere was put in irons."

"I had to make a swift decision as to my immediate plans. Two courses seemed to be clearly defined before me: I could proceed on my circuitous route to Red River, and there, without supplies or reinforcements, take chances with a savage and stoutly fortified enemy; or I could turn aside and strike boldly at the stronghold of the miscreants who had dealt so barbarously with us. I chose to take the latter course, and I will abide by the consequences."

There came a weary look into the blue eyes of the Earl as he uttered these words, and he scanned our sober faces closely as if to read the thoughts that were forming in our minds. But we said nothing, and he continued his strange narrative.

"I resolved, as a first step, to liberate the men from the settlement who were imprisoned in Fort William, and to put the Northwest ringleaders, who were then in conference at the Fort, under arrest. Yet when I sought to induce the local Justices of the Peace to make the arrests, I encountered supine and baffling cowardice. I had no time to lose, and although I was duly appreciative of the delicacy of the position in which I stood as a party interested, I determined to act for myself in the capacity of a magistrate in the Indian Territories. Accordingly I summoned de Meuron and his soldiers to Thunder Bay, and on the 12th of August our twelve bateaux put ashore near Fort William, and our tents were soon pitched about a mile above the Northwest Fort."



"I immediately demanded the liberation of our men, and early next morning I sent two constables with warrants against McGillivray. The wily scoundrel, having learned that I was camped at his door with trained soldiers at my command, offered no resistance, putting himself in my hands with an air of sorely injured innocence. Two of his associates offered themselves as bail, but I spurned the crafty compromise, and so McGillivray, debaucher of men, went into irons for the first time.

"When the other warrants were read, an attempt at resistance was made, but it was rendered abortive by Captain D'Orsonnens, who rushed some of his men into the stockade, at the same time signalling for reinforcements from the Meuron Camp. It was a braver deed than would appear from my telling of it, for within the walls of the Fort there were no less than two hundred Northwesters, besides scores of Indians. Before these could collect their wits, however, D'Orsonnens had seized the Northwest field-pieces, and, this done, his command of the situation was not challenged further."

The Earl had now left his chair by the table, and walked nervously to and fro as he poured his tale into our ears. It was plain to see that the affair at Fort William troubled him greatly,—and plainer still to see that he welcomed the opportunity of venting his distracting thoughts in the matter before a sympathetic tribunal.

"But I speak much too generously of our enemies," he continued. "I should have said that there was no open challenge of our command. Of clandestine preparations of hostility, however, there was no lack of evidence. Happily for us, this evidence was noticed in time, and a properly warranted search revealed a veritable arsenal in the hay-loft. Clearly, it was the intention of our prisoners, who had been generously patrolled, to turn upon us treacherously in the night. What could honest men expect to find in the barricaded abode of such unscrupulous men? I tell you, Gentlemen, the place was packed with the most damning evidence of the wickedness of its tenants. In the Council Chamber we found letters of mine that had been stolen from Lagimoniere. Ay, and the seals were broken,—noble work, surely, to be carried on at the Northwest Council table. Thirty-three bales of our furs, all from our Qu'Appelle Post, were brought to light by search-warrants."

The Earl ceased speaking, and turning quickly on his heel, came close up to us, fixing us with his eyes. They were as hard as blue steel, and the blood had withdrawn from his face, leaving it strangely pallid. When he started to speak again his voice was almost a whisper, and yet so vibrant with cold passion that we sat staring at him as if transfixed.

"Seven Oaks!" were the words that came at last from his white lips, and with their utterance he seemed to pause as if waiting for his voice to come back to him; he continued: "Gentlemen, we found in the Northwest offices at Fort William a list of the names of the half-breeds who murdered my people at Seven Oaks! Mark you, Gentlemen, all these names excepting thirteen had been marked off as having received habiliments from the North-West Company! You seem shocked! But I have more to tell that bears upon this appalling crime. A search of the Fort revealed twenty bales of habiliments, each one marked with the name of the halfbreed who was to receive it. There were thirteen names, exactly corresponding to the names of the individuals not ticked off in the first list we discovered! Need I say more?"

As if suddenly overcome with weariness the Earl sat down.

"I have spoken freely to you," he said, giving us a keen glance, "and now I would have your well-considered opinion of the policy I pursued at Fort William. God knows, my friends, I have heard the opinions of others regarding the matter. Speak up, and do not let your hearts unduly influence your minds."

The Governor, well warmed by his own wine, brought his fist down on the table with a thump.

"God bless my soul, Your Lordship,"

he exclaimed blankly, "I have never heard of such criminality. It is amazing,—perfectly amazing. Think of the scoundrels rewarding the butchers of Seven Oaks. You did well, my Lord, to turn the rascals out of their nest."

The Earl turned to me.

"Your tongue seems heavy, Mr. Stewart," he said, smiling faintly. "Is it because you, too, see weaknesses in my policy at Fort William?"

"I will not be saying that I do not see weaknesses, Your Lordship," I replied.

At my words the Earl gave a start, and looked at me with cold, questioning eyes.

"What course would you have taken, Mr. Stewart, had you been in my place?" he asked, and I noticed that his voice was dry.

I got to my feet, and held the Earl's eyes with my own.

"You ask a plain question, my Lord," I said, "and I will be giving you a plain answer. Had I been in your place at Fort William, I would have done as you did, God helping me, for, my Lord, it was the way of a man of spirit and honour."

#### CHAPTER XXX

##### The Earl Concludes His Tales

Our hands clasped as I uttered these words, and his Lordship's mouth twitched and his voice broke completely as he replied: "Ah, Mr. Stewart, I should have known. I should have known. Forgive me for my churlishness. I have been laboring under great worries."

He sat down beside us again, and in

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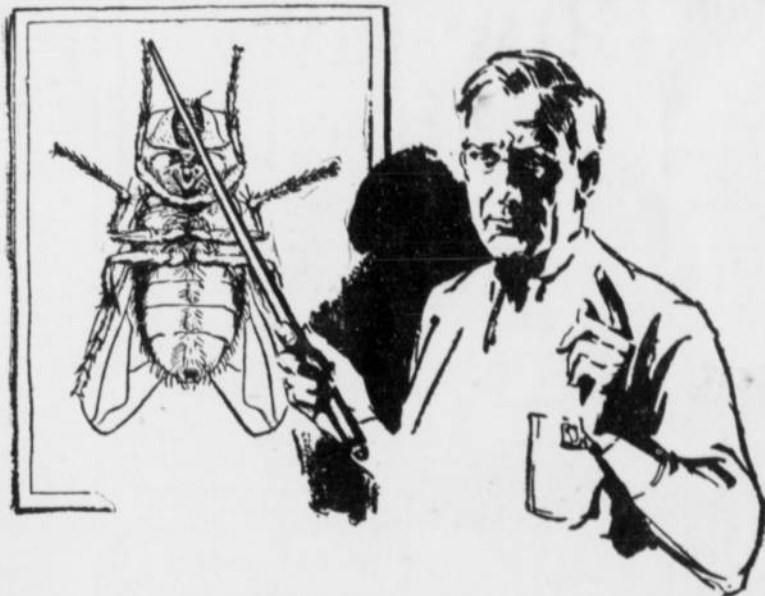


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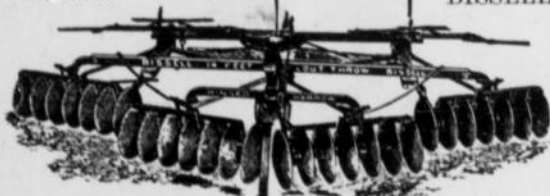
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livelier tones completed the telling of his story.

"It was after securing proof of the sinister connection of the North-West Company with Seven Oaks that I resolved to winter at Fort William. To return to Montreal, after learning of Seven Oaks, was unthinkable. On the other hand, I was confronted with the fact that the Northwesters had confiscated our stores at Red River. Even at Michillimackinac our enemies had, with sinister foresight, bought up all the stores. Manifestly, I could not invite untold suffering for my men, and subsequent disaster, by pushing on to Red River for the winter. Yet a solemn duty confronted me,—the cutting up by the root of one of the most abominable combinations that ever was suffered to exist in the British Dominions.

"It was at this juncture that I was forced to venture upon more dangerous ground. I apprehended the danger,—a legal one,—yet I could not see how I could well avoid it. Even now, in the fierce light of the protracted legal battle that my action precipitated, I cannot see what other course lay open to me at the time. I bought the Northwest supplies at Michillimackinac,—paying twelve hundred pounds for them. I did not propose the transaction; it was repeatedly urged upon me by MacKenzie, the properly authorized agent of the North-West Company. So that fairness would govern the transaction,—surely the most unfortunate in which a Douglas ever took part,—I agreed to submit all subsequent disputes as to values to arbitration, and executed a conveyance of three thousand pounds a year, to be held in trust by the arbitrators till all awards were made. It gradually dawned upon me that my contract with MacKenzie would have disastrous results for the Northwesters, in that it would keep a considerable part of their capital in a state of inaction for an indefinite period.

"I am bound to say, however, that the realization of this fact gave rise to no misgivings in my mind; I do not pretend to deny that at first I was glad I had framed my bargain so as to limit in some degree the resources of the Northwesters for carrying on a system of lawless violence against me. That was my first feeling in regard to the matter. Further reflection, however, indicated the imprudence of the whole affair,—from the legal standpoint. It gave my enemies and half-hearted friends a fresh bone to chew upon, and scoundrelly lawyers in Upper Canada magnified the improprieties of the transaction until they had made it appear that I had deliberately committed a fearful crime.

"The Government looked on at all this hypocritical hubbub and rubbed its hands with satisfaction. Selkirk's back was once more against the wall, and that spectacle has long been relished by the officialdom of Upper Canada. Yet the Government had no time to scrutinise the affairs of Red River; it was too busy confounding Selkirk to find time to look into the circumstances surrounding the brutal massacre of a score of loyal Britons here at Seven Oaks. Well, the Government was at last stirred to action, as you already know, but I air no secret, Gentlemen, when I tell you that the Commission would never have been appointed but for the unwearied solicitations of the one who, almost alone in Upper Canada, kept her devotion to me at white heat.

"You are familiar with the first sign of the recrudescence of my authority at Red River,—probably more familiar with the gallant exploit of Captain Macdonell and Captain D'Orsonnens than I am. Indeed, I have received only the bare official reports of the taking of Fort Daer and Fort Douglas, yet these terse reports plainly indicate the soldierly skill and courage of my gallant men."

"They made short work of Fort Daer and Fort Douglas, and that is the truth, my Lord," said I, for Miles Macdonell had often told me the story of the taking of the Forts. And a terrible fine story it was, especially if the Captain was properly humored in the telling of it. Miles Macdonell and Captain D'Orsonnens set out from Rainy Lake in the fore-end of November. They had twenty-eight 'de Meurons' behind them,

and two small cannons set on sledges. Four hundred miles they trudged on their snowshoes, but at last and long they got to Pembina, and on the last day of the year they pointed the noses of their guns at Fort Daer. The Northwesters in the fort were for defending themselves, but Macdonell came rampaging across the river at the head of his men, and when he got up to the walls of the fort the carles inside had no wish to fight. Maybe they had heard the Captain ordering his men to the attack. He was a terrible fine hand at ordering soldiers, was Captain Macdonell. Anyway, the taking of Fort Daer was a poor play for him, so he and his men north towards Fort Douglas. Not so easily as I write it, though, for the winter had its teeth in the country. What with frozen feet and slack bellies, the soldiers had a bad time of it. But Macdonell got them here at last, and they went into camp in the woods ten miles out from here. Without wasting any time, they prepared to take Fort Douglas. The fort was crowded to the doors with Northwesters, every man of them nursing a loaded musket. The only mistake they made was taking to their beds at night, for Miles Macdonell looked in on them after midnight. It was grand to hear the Captain talk about it. The moon was bright, and he took ladders with him that his men had made in the bush. Then, as the Captain expressed it, the Fort was invested and carried by escalade. There was a bit of a scuffle as the soldiers dropped in on the sleeping Northwesters. A few heads were cracked on both sides, and one poor fellow had his eye knocked out with a musket barrel; but Captain Macdonell's forehandedness prevented the Northwesters from using their weapons to advantage. Long before daylight the Company's flag was flying from the staff, and McLellan and a score of his men were trussed up like dead grouse."

I told the story, as I had heard it, to the Earl, and it did me good to watch his face as I repeated the military sayings of Miles Macdonell. When I came to the part where, as the Captain put it, the Fort was invested and carried by escalade, the Earl threw back his head and laughed outright like a boy,—the first and only laugh, I doubt not, that the sore-tried Earl had enjoyed since setting foot in Canada.

"A hearty fellow is Captain Macdonnell," said his Lordship when my story ended. "A truer man never followed the Douglas banner. A trifle hasty, perhaps, but sound at the core. Ah, yes, sound at the core. God bless him!"

There was further talk about the Earl's legal battles, and his eyes flashed like new ice when he told us how the Northwesters, aided and abetted by the magistrates of Upper Canada, tried to arrest him.

"They came with their soiled and spurious warrant," he exclaimed, his voice thin with a rare contempt. "It was handed to me by an old man,—a dotard who was never by any chance sober after midday. And Selkirk was expected to surrender himself to this warrant—in face of the fact that Mr. Keveny was brutally murdered by the agent of the North-west Company, to whose warrant he had surrendered. Well, Gentlemen, I did not surrender to the warrant, and then you should have heard the wolves howling at my heels! Selkirk had resisted the execution of a legal process of arrest! He was in a dangerous outlaw! A tempest raged in a tea-cup. The affidavit of any man in the parish was good enough to condemn me. And condemned I was,—without being accorded a hearing. Can you believe me, Gentlemen, when I say that the Colonial Office issued directions that destroyed my case? Copies of these directions were plentiful amongst the executive and judiciary of Upper Canada."

"But that is now over. Truth will prevail in the end, and in the confidence that justice will ultimately be done to me, I put little importance on any wound which may be aimed at my personal feelings. The settlement here transcends all else. I know of no consideration that would induce me to abandon it. I ground this resolution not only on the principle of supporting



the settlers whom I have already sent here, but also because I consider my character at stake upon the success of the undertaking, and upon proving that it is neither a wild and visionary scheme nor a trick and a cloak to cover sordid plans of aggression.

"I have drawn the sword, and thrown away the scabbard. All that I have, is now irrevocably pledged on behalf of this colony. The first seeds of a civilized community have been sown. The day will yet come when these virgin plains will support tens of thousands of Anglo-Saxon families. The British Isles are already over-populated, and our statesmen are indeed blind if they fail to seek, and find, new soil,—British soil,—for the Nation's surplus artisans and farmers. These thwarted people, victims of a shackled National trade and a stupid and greedy landlordism, will write the history of the British Dominions,—or such a history will never be written.

"This settlement must live! Here is land,—millions of acres of fertile soil awaiting the plow. Along this river,—it reminds me of the Nile as it winds towards Lincolnton,—there is room for thousands of farmers, the foundations of a prosperous city. True, there will be problems crying for solution as the settlement grows. A proper road to the Hudson Bay must be built, so that these immense plains will have their natural outlet to the world of commerce.

"But a fertile soil, Gentlemen, is the basis of all civilized development. A fertile soil and intelligent and self-reliant people! There you have the primary elements of human progress. Bring them together, and the structure of civilization rears itself as surely as the flower expands in the sunlight! The fur trader must give way to the colonizer. The Fort must yield to the farm. Faith and work must triumph over cynicism and inaction. Our statesmen must catch the song of the lark, rather than strain to hear the squeaking of mice.

"But I have talked over-long, gentlemen. The time has slipped away, and I am anxious to go out among the settlers."

Saying which he rose, and the Governor ordered his carriage to the door. Presently we set out for the low-roofed homesteads by the river. Along the road the bairns waved their little hands and cried after us shrilly, and men and women, fair and dusky, came to their doors and, with one accord, followed us, crowding silently about our slow-moving vehicle. At last we came opposite the little kirkyard, marked only by a few poor headstones and fresh mounds of earth. At sight of these the Earl's face grew grave, and he requested the Governor to stop. Stepping out of the carriage, and shaking hands with the people who surged about him, he walked slowly over to the last resting-place of our kith and kin. Reverently he doffed his hat, and his lips moved as if in silent prayer. Presently he turned to us, and in a quiet voice said: "It is my wish that the Parish be called Kildonan. Here you shall build your Church, and over there, on that pretty spot across that little stream, you shall build a school for your children.

Then for a while he conversed kindly with the folk who crowded about him, and when at last he started back to the Governor's house, a great cheer rose up behind him, men and women joining their voices in a swelling, heartfelt cry of loyalty for this gentle-voiced man for whom they had suffered so grievously.

Before the sun went down that day, Fort Douglas was crowded with Indians and *Bois-brules*, for the news of the arrival of the Earl had travelled fast and far. Grave, blanket-clad representatives of the Saulteaux, Assiniboine, Chippeway, and Killistine Nations padded about the walls of the Fort, or sat smoking gravely by their wigwams on the river bank. The tribesmen were uneasy. Had not the *Bois-brules* said that the Great White Chief was come at last to drive them from their hunting grounds?

## CHAPTER XXXI

## The Treaty that Brought Peace

Peguis, chief of the Saulteaux, was speaking gravely to his kinsmen. Squatted near him were Machewheoeb, Onckidoat, Meehkadewikonair, and Kayajieskebinoo,—all mighty men among the Indian Nations. Strange stories had reached the ears of the Indians, but Peguis, who was wise in the ways of the white man, had seen the Great White Chief. The rolling of Indian drums at a dog-feast on the river bank blended with the deep voice of the chief spokesman of the red men.

The Great White Chief was a young man, Peguis told the Council of the Nations. The Great White Chief had a skin like a woman, and there was no thunder in his voice, but much wisdom. The Great White Chief was very sad because his people had been slain. He did not laugh, and did not put fire water before the Indians. Yet the Great White Chief had told Peguis that the Nations would not be driven from their hunting grounds. The Great White Chief did not lie like the *Bois-brules*; he had a book written by Kissham-anatou! The Great White Chief did not claim the land along the rivers. He would buy it from the Saulteaux and Killistine Nations. The Great White Chief was generous, and a friend of the Nations.

Far into the night the Council of the Nations squatted round the fire of Peguis, the Saulteaux Chief. Peguis had spoken wisely. The Great White Chief was truly the friend of the Nations,—and he had much silver! The Council would make a treaty with him. The Great White Chief was King George's man, and did not lie.

So it came about that the Earl met the Council of the Nations the following day, and after a great palaver and much rustling of parchment, the Indians agreed to sell the Earl a strip of land on each side of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. Forthwith the whispering lawyers put their heads together again, for they had stumbled against an unexpected obstacle. How deep should these strips of land be? The Indian Chiefs were noncommittal. The white men used strange measurements. Peguis was cautious. Finally the Earl suggested that the land should run out from the rivers as far as a horse could be seen on the level prairie. This method of measurement instantly commended itself to the Indian negotiators; and so, with due ceremony, they made over to King George III,\* for the benefit of the Earl of Selkirk, their rights in the strip of country extending along each bank of the Red River, from its mouth at Lake Winnipeg to its confluence with the Red Lake River in the United States, and along the Assiniboine River, from its junction with the Red River at Fort Garry, to Muskrat River. The consideration on account of which this fertile land was ceded was an annual payment of two hundred pounds' weight of tobacco,—of which one-half was to be paid the Saulteaux Chief at Fort Garry, and the other half to the Killistine Chiefs at Portage la Prairie. In turn the Chiefs bent over the parchment and laboriously put their marks on the treaty,—strange animal designs that gave a barbarous aspect to the notable document.

Then followed much speech-making, for the Chiefs had many things on their minds, and craved an opportunity to vent their pent-up oratory. Peguis was brief in his utterance, but the old man had barbs on his tongue, and when, near to the end of his oration, he swept his arm towards the sneering *Bois-brules* who lounged around, and cried out in a voice of thunder: "We do not acknowledge these men as an independent tribe," a hush fell over the strange assemblage. For these words so boldly uttered by Peguis were dangerous words, and in other circumstances, I doubt not, might have caused a bloody encounter.

As it was, the insulted *Bois-brules* made no outcry, for the Saulteaux Chief was a warrior to be reckoned with that day,—a hundred tawny braves

Turn to Page 27

\*A necessary precaution, the extinction of Indian titles in favor of private parties being illegal.



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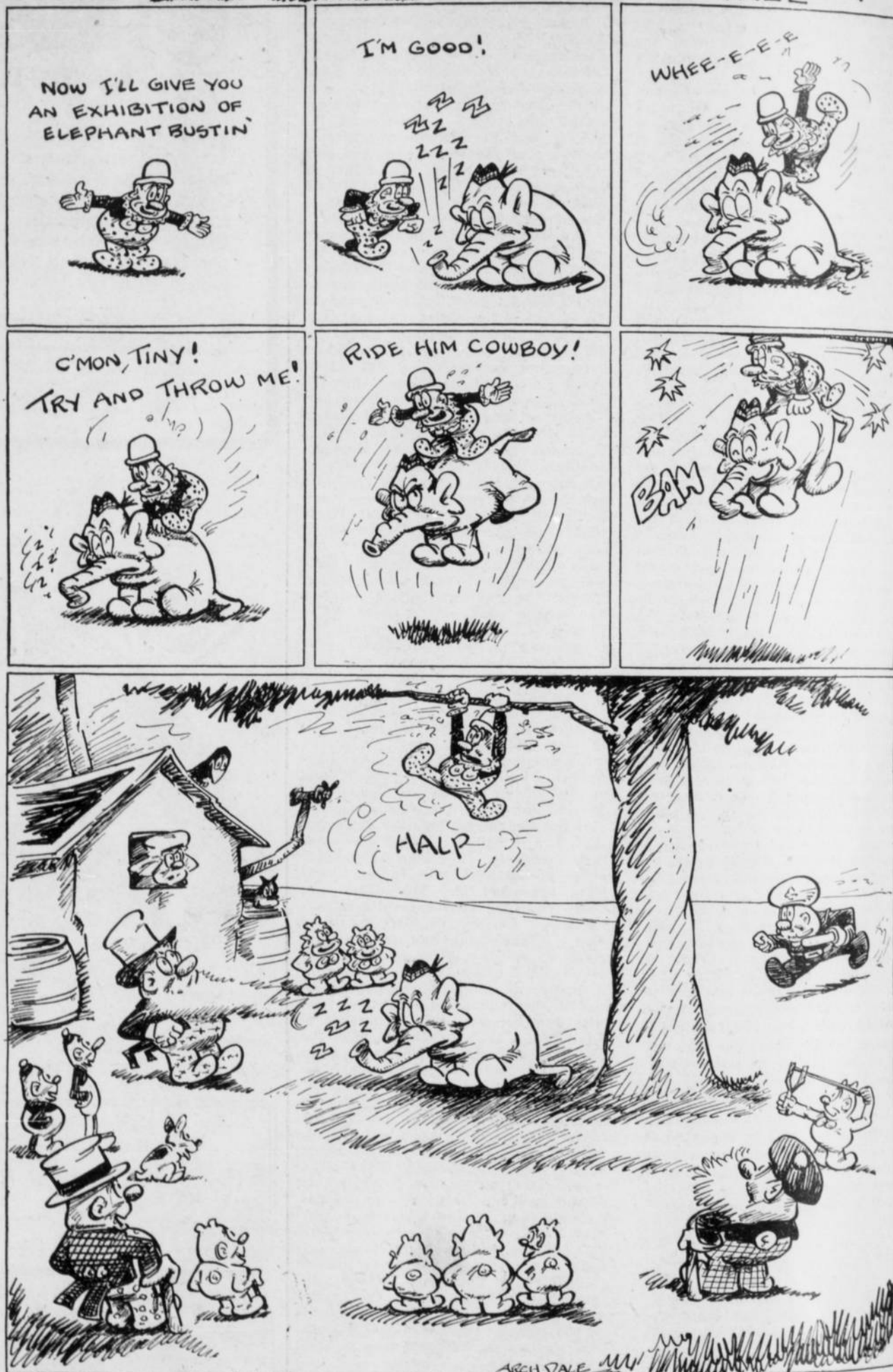
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## THE DOO DADS NICKY IS UP A TREE



### The Doo Dads

There are times when Nicky Nutt dearly loves to show off smart tricks to his friends. He is an active little fellow and likes to have the other Doo Dads think that he is a very remarkable person. Sometimes this sort of thing gets him into trouble, but Nicky soon forgets and he is very apt to be up to some new mischief the very next chance he gets.

The weather has been very hot in Dooville. When the weather is warm poor Tiny, who is so big and fat, becomes very sleepy and also very cross. It would be much better for the Doo Dads to leave him alone then, for when he wakens up from sleeping his temper is none too good.

Well, one hot August afternoon Nicky Nutt, who had been reading about western stampedes, thought that he would like to do some rough riding

and show the Doo Dads what a wonderful rider he was. So he set out to find a steed. It wasn't long before he discovered Tiny fast asleep, sitting in the bright summer sunshine. He was up on Tiny's back in a jiffy, doing fancy handsprings and jumps. I suppose the sleeping elephant hardly felt him at all for his hide is very thick. He likely dreamed that a cowbird was hopping around hunting for flies. He might have slept on and Nicky would have been able to do circus stunts to his heart's content without disturbing him. But the more tricks Nicky did the more he wanted to do. He was having heaps of fun. Now if Tiny would only do some real bucking, he thought that the Doo Dads would be properly impressed with his riding. So he prodded old Tiny quite hard.

Now when Tiny really woke up he was very cross indeed and started in

immediately to do some hard bucking for he wanted very much to get rid of that mischievous Nicky Nutt. This delighted Nicky. Sitting on Tiny's back then felt very much like being on a ship rocking on the ocean in high waves. Of course it was easy for him to stay on Tiny's back for it was very broad.

But at last the enraged Tiny jumped so high that Nicky's head was bumped against an overhanging branch of a tree. That was not so pleasant. If Nicky had not grabbed hold of the branch I am sure that he would have fallen. Now he is hanging to the branch for dear life. He knows that if he lets go and comes to the ground the Tiny will punish him properly for the mischief he has been up to. But what is quite the worst of all to him is that the other Doo Dads are poking fun at him in his uncomfortable position.



of his tribe standing behind him as he spoke. Moreover, the Great White Chief and his soldiers quietly surveyed the proceedings.

Kayajieskebinoo, Chief of the Assiniboines, bounded to his feet as soon as Peguis ceased speaking, and for ten minutes or more the colossal orator addressed the Earl in fulsome terms, reiterating his flatteries with great earnestness. Then followed Mechkadewikonair with a long rigmarole about the doubts and fears that had found a dwelling-place in his mind. I declare it was comical to see him sweat and expand like a turkey-cock as he approached the climax of his speech. He swept his blanket wide, and turning his face upward to the sky, roared out: "Dark clouds have overwhelmed me. I was a long time in doubt and difficulty, but now I begin to see clearly, and I am happy." The concluding words he shouted out in a tone of fierce defiance, and the effect was so comical that I was greatly strained in the effort to keep from laughing outright.

But indeed it was no laughing matter for these self-same Indian Chiefs were men of substance, and the marks that they put upon the treaty parchment made our homesteads secure, and made an end of the bloody strife that white men began in this territory. The dawn of a new day was ushered in by the dull throbbing of Indian tom-toms. The iron ring of oppression had been broken. The plow had triumphed over the trap.

It was past midnight. The sky was an inky-blue vault crowded with stars that glittered like diamonds. The Indian tom-toms no longer throbbed. Silence lay along the tented river bank like a shroud.

Suddenly a new sound, wild and challenging, shattered the solemnity of the night. Under the shadowed walls of the Fort a kilted figure paced slowly back and forth. It was Duncan MacDonald. His eyes were almost closed, and he stepped so slowly that he seemed to be testing the ground like a blind man, with never a straightening of his body. The drones were mellow in the night air, and the chanter sweet as a lover's voice under his dancing fingers. Presently his heels came together and his head went back and the drones

clicked as they slid into the crook of his arm.

A window in the Fort opened, and the Earl of Selkirk peered out into the darkness.

"Thank you for the tune, piper," he cried. "There is a fine familiar lilt to it. May I ask the name of it?"

The piper saluted the dim figure at the window.

"It's an old tune, your Lordship," he replied, "and the name it goes by is 'The Glen Is Mine.'"

"The Glen Is Mine!" repeated the figure at the window softly. "A fine tune. A fine tune, indeed!"

The piper moved away.

For a long time the figure at the window sat looking out at the winking stars. The light of a new day was breathing ere his vigil ended.

#### EPILOGUE

##### A Concluding Word

There is much more that I could tell respecting the settlement, and if I ever recover from the fatigue that now lies so heavy on my mind from the writing down of my present narrative, I may finish the tale. For peace did not settle down upon us with the signing of the treaty. Nor for many a weary day after.

True, the coming of the Earl made an end of the Northwesters' persecution of the settlement; but no sooner came a cessation of this unseemly human strife than the wrath of God seemed to descend upon us. Plagues of devouring locusts settled on our crops, leaving no green leaf or twig behind them. Then came the terrible days between the autumn of 1826 and mid-summer of the following year. Came first the great snow-storm of mid-December that drove the providing buffalo deep into the plains. Over night we found ourselves snow-bound and face to face with starvation. The buffalo hunters from the settlement were caught empty-handed in that memorable blizzard, and ere they reached Pembina they had resorted to the chewing of the raw hides of their butchered dogs in order to keep their bodies and souls together. Whole families, men, women, and children, were frozen to death as they struggled over the frozen wastes towards Pembina—and food. I may yet tell, in proper detail, that story,—surely the grimmest that ever pen was set to the telling of.

Then the spring that followed brought the great flood, which transformed the whole valley of the Red River into a tempestuous lake. Our houses were torn away by the angry waters and engulfed in Lake Winnipeg, and we were forced to take refuge on Stony Mountain and Bird's Hill, even as Noah took refuge on the mountain of Armenia.

These calamities came, were endured, and the settlement survived. Verily, in His infinite wisdom the Lord laid affliction upon our loins, but at the last brought us out into a wealthy place.

There is much that remains to be said, also, respecting the Earl's legal battles with the Northwesters and their friends, which began after he left us. Right heartily could I set myself to the telling of that tale of intrigue, for that would be to expose, in a measure, the cunning and blackguardly deeds that were done here, and in Upper Canada, in high places and low, by those who, to the bitter end, sought to frustrate his Lordship's plans.

For I, Donald Stewart, say that these cowardly machinations surely laid low, in far-away France, the kindest and noblest man that ever set foot on Red River soil.

Yet the spirit of Thomas Douglas hovers about Kildonan; and we, his abiding friends, have builded his memorial, even as Nehemiah set about the building up of Jerusalem against the scorn and violence of Sanballat the Horonite. So when Duncan MacDonald paces slowly by the river overby, as is his wont when the long fore-nights are warm and still, and the lilting notes of "The Glen Is Mine" come wafting over to us, we stand at the door, my wife and I, with full hearts and a long thought for the one who lies lonely ayont the seas; one who trod the wine-press alone that we might abide here in peace.

The End.



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The tour, which originated with Dr. W. J. Black, is a new application of the personally conducted tour idea. During the entire trip through Great Britain the party will be under the direction of an agricultural expert from the C.N.R. offices in London. Special lectures on produce marketing and trade are being arranged. The cost will be \$500 from Halifax with special rates to that port from interior points. The party will sail on January 6, and will leave Glasgow on the return trip on February 19. The tour is especially for Canadian farmers, including farm women interested in any phase of farming.

#### Man-Made Harbors

Over 53,000,000 cubic yards of material had to be removed from the bottom of the St. Lawrence to give Montreal a 30-foot channel to the sea. This is ten times as much as will have to be dredged to provide Port Nelson with a 30-foot channel. In order that

Montreal may have a 35-foot channel a total of 127,135,808 cubic yards will have been removed or 20 times the material dredged from the Port Nelson harbor when its 30-foot harbor is completed.

The Monetary Times, of Toronto, in calling attention to these facts, states that while some harbors are provided by nature some of the greatest of them are man made and implies that Montreal harbor falls pretty well within the man-made category. In the early days, it says, the St. Lawrence traffic was no greater than may be expected at the northern port, and the opening of Port Nelson may easily be to the people of the West all that Montreal has been and is now to the people of Western Quebec and of Ontario.

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**HOLSTEIN BULL, SIX YEARS, \$80, QUIET,** sire breeder guaranteed. Bred by University of Saskatchewan. W. J. Tucker, Lashburn, Sask.

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**FOR SALE—JERSEY, REGISTERED, TWO-** year-old bull, \$125. Isaac I. Dyck, Winkler, Man. 13-3

### Red Polls

**RED-POLL BULL, 15 MONTHS, FROM CHOICE** milking stock. A. C. Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 14-3

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**WANTED—ABOUT 50 GOOD BREEDING EWES.** Box 8, Allan, Sask. 14-2

### SWINE

#### Berkshires

**SELLING—GOOD QUALITY, LENGTHY AND** smooth registered Berkshires, both sex. Early April pigs, \$22; early May pigs, \$20. Fred Wheatley, Druid, Sask. 15-3

**SELLING—LENGTHY BACON TYPE BERK-** shires, farrowed May 1, \$12 each, papers included. Satisfaction guaranteed. George Koenig, Englefeld, Sask. 15-3

**PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE, SEVEN WEEKS,** either sex, \$6.00 each, papers extra. H. G. Peters, Box 172, Winkler, Man.

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**MEADOWLAND FARM BERKSHIRES—EARLY** May pigs, by McEwen sire, from Meadowland quality dams. M. W. Bailey, Druid, Sask.

**BERKSHIRE WEANLINGS, FROM MY CHAM-** pion boar, \$11, papers and crates included. Hans Sollied, Kyle, Sask.

## LIVESTOCK

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**FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC PIGS,** February, March and April farrow, both sexes. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. L. Gray, Miller, Alta. 11-5

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC PIGS, BOTH** sexes, March and April farrow. Micheli Creek Farms, Micheli, Alta.

### Poland-Chinas

**BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINA PIGS FOR SALE.** April litters, from imported stock, \$20; Canadian bred, \$10, with papers, either sex. Henry Dirks, Ceylon, Sask.

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**REGISTERED TAMWORTH PIGS—PARENTS** from Saskatchewan University, \$12 each. Gadsden, Avonlea, Sask.

**DOMINION GOVERNMENT LARGE, EARLY,** registered Tamworths, \$14. Accept winter rye. Cowan's Farm, Waldeck, Sask. 14-2

**QUALITY TAMWORTH WEANLINGS, EITHER** sex, \$12, papers included, c.o.d. Edgar Hagerman, Burditt, Sask. 14-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED TAMWORTHS, APRIL** litters, crated, each \$12. Order early as possible. Barker Bros., Kelsey, Sask. 14-2

**PURE-BRED TAMWORTHS, \$10 EACH, PAPERS** extra. May litter. Russell Clarke, Browning, Sask. 13-4

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**CHOICE YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS—GRAND-** sire first prize, provincial fair; dams imported blood. May pigs, \$10 with papers. J. W. White, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. 14-2

**SELECT BACON TYPE YORKSHIRES—FEBRU-** ary sows, \$16; April sows and boars, \$13, papers included. Satisfaction guaranteed. Stewart Brown, Mayfield, Man. 14-2

**YORKSHIRES—REAL TOP FEBRUARY TO** May pigs. J. M. Southwood, Lacombe, Alta. 13-6

### CHINCHILLA RABBITS

**CHINCHILLAS—BRED DOES, \$8.00; YOUNG** ones, \$5.00 pair; bucks, breeding age, \$5.00; bred does, including four to six young ones, \$14. Pedigree papers furnished. Robert Simms, Vulcan, Alta.

**CHINCHILLAS—WE SUPPLY PURE-BRED,** pedigree, registered, healthy stock and buy pets produced. Get our plan first. It will pay you. All Star Rabbitry, 846 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 11-6

### DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

#### GERMAN POLICE PUPS

Two splendid litters, 10 weeks old, of the finest breeding. Wolf sable, black and tan. Registered males \$25 up. Females \$15 up.

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380 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG

## LIVESTOCK

### FOXES AND ALASKAN BLUES AND SILVERS;

six bank references; Seattle Chamber of Commerce; many satisfied customers. Booklet free. Breeder-agents wanted. Shipments from Seattle Ranch. CLEARY BROS., Fox Farms, Empire Bldg., Seattle, Wa.

**NORTHERN SILVER FOX CO., GOING CON-** cern; ranch, St. Claude, Man.; four acres substantially fenced; complete new plant; look-out tower, steam boiler house, cold storage room, 32 mating pens, 22 dog pens, 30 hatch rabbit houses; 25 pair fully registered silver foxes; 40 healthy pups, born this year; 60 Chinchilla rabbits. Will sell equipment and stock complete or separately, or lease plant. Good proposition for prospective fox rancher. For particulars write C. J. H. Arbex, President-Manager, St. Claude, Man.; or W. J. McLaughlin, 543 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

**FOR QUICK SALE—REGISTERED GREY-** hound, 3½ years, 31 inches, killer, \$40. Grey female, four years, trained, \$25. Grey, male, one year, choice, \$30. Two Grey females, one year, \$40 pair. Two Grey pups, three months, \$12 to \$18 a pair. Russian female, 16 months, \$25. Russian and Grey pups, five weeks, \$8.00 pair. M. Aandal, Rose Valley, Sask.

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED SILVER BLACK** foxes. Get your choice of young breeding stock. For information write Prairie Silver Black Foxes, Saskatoon, Sask. 14-3

**REGISTERED NEWFOUNDLAND DOGS, FOUR** months, sire imported, real child's playmates, \$25 and \$35, with papers. Bert Brownridge, Browning, Sask.

**BEAUTIFUL REGISTERED AIREDALE PUPS,** best of breeding. Males, \$15; females, \$10. Also a few young registered Greyhounds and Russian wolfhounds. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 15-4

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**YOUNG BLACK AND WHITE COLLIES FROM** imported parents, real heifers, \$5.00-\$8.00. 35, Venn, Sask.

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**GOOD WOLFHOUND PUPS FOR SALE—THREE** and one-half months old, \$15 each; \$25 per pair. Ed Garbutt, Senlac, Sask. 14-2

**MINK, EXTRA DARK, PLACE ORDERS** now, avoid disappointment. J. Gamache, Ste. Rose, Man. 12-5

**CANARIES, PARROTS, PUPS, RABBITS,** Guinea Pigs, Gold Fish, etc. Miller's Bird Store, 380 Portage, Winnipeg. 12-9

**COLLIE PUPS—SABLE AND WHITE, NICELY** marked, registered Canadian Kennel Club. W. Hamner, Govan, Sask.

**BOUND PUPS, PART GREYHOUND, PARENTS** guaranteed catchers and killers. Males, \$4.00 each. Bert Haugan, Fosston, Sask.

**BEAUTIFUL REGISTERED WHITE COLLIES,** Fleur de Lis Kennels, Macrorie, Sask. 3-24

## POULTRY

### Various

**LIVE POULTRY WANTED—HIGHEST PRICES** paid. Quick returns. Write for crates. The Consolidated Packers, Winnipeg.

### Leghorns

**R.O.P. SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN** cockerels, from 300-egg laying strain of University. U.C. Now \$1.25. Thos. Noble, High How Stock Farm, Dayland, Alta. 15-2

## The Last Minute Rush For Harvesting Machinery is on

August is the BIG month for farm machinery advertising. The Guide's Classified section is the logical place to advertise, if you have farm machinery to sell, exchange, or buy. This is the last call for this season.

During the past year, 1,228 Classified Ads. appeared in The Guide's farm machinery section as against 372 Ads. in the second Western paper. These figures prove two things: first, that advertisers have found quickest and best results are obtained when they use "Little Guide Ads." and secondly, that this is the big market for farm machinery. About this time last year, A. L. Jackman, Liberty, Saskatchewan, had a 25 H.P. Case engine and a 36-58 separator for sale. He advertised twice in The Grain Growers' Guide at a cost of a little over six dollars. Here is the message we received just after the second insertion of his Ad. appeared:

"Please discontinue my Ad. as I have sold my threshing outfit."

**If we can do it for others, we can do it for you**

You may not be able to find a buyer for what you have to sell locally, but among 111,000 farmers there are scores making a last minute rush to get what harvesting machinery they require. "Little Guide Ads." have proved the best solution to this problem for hundreds of farmers. No matter whether it is farm machinery, livestock, farm land, or Chinchilla rabbits you wish to turn into cash, you will find a "Little Guide Ad." a profitable investment.

Rates and other information at top of this page.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

## POULTRY

### Poultry Supplies

### MAGIC LICE TABLETS

are guaranteed to kill all lice, mites and poultry vermin on your fowl of all ages, by simply dropping a tablet in a gallon of foot's drinking water. No dusting, no handling birds. Harmless to flesh or eggs. Splendid tonic. Valuable poultry bulletins free. For limited time only, regular dollar box of 225 tablets sent you for 75 cents postpaid. Satisfaction or your money back.

RELIABLE STOCK FOOD CO.  
2396 Melita Ave., Toronto

"SURE DEATH" RIDES HENS OF LICE AND does it cleanly and effectively without dusting or handling birds. Not only does it destroy lice and mites, but it keeps the flock clean and healthy and increases egg production. Just drop one "Sure Death Tablet" in each gallon of drinking water and all vermin disappear. Does not affect flesh or fertility of eggs. Generous package containing treatment for six or eight months for the average flock. \$1.00, postpaid. Valuable bulletins on poultry diseases and feeding problems free with order. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Agents wanted. Erindale Poultry Farm, Route 1, Port Credit, Ontario. 14

## FARMS and REAL ESTATE

### Sale or Rent

### IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE

#### TERMS ARRANGED

### THE MANITOBA FARM LOANS ASSOCIATION WINNIPEG

### FARM LANDS FOR SALE

In Districts tributary to  
**BIRLE, FOXWARREN**  
**SOLSGIRTH, BEULAH**  
Apply PRATT & LAUMAN, Birle, Man.  
Phone 63, Birle Exchange

**1,120-ACRE FARM, STOCK, IMPLEMENTS** and crop, 1½ miles from town. 900 acres cultivated, 600 acres in crop, also half interest in 800 acres wheat on rented land. Two John Deere tractors and Goodison separator in equipment. Price \$40 acre. \$100 cash, balance half crop, less three bush. Seven per cent. interest. Half this crop will almost make the cash payment. Binkley Bros., Real Estate Agents, Shaunavon, Sask. 15-4

**NO PAYMENTS, NO INTEREST FOR FIVE** years. 20,000 acres of fertile outcrop soil. Dairying, fruit, diversified farming; ample rainfall; mild climate; good markets; four railroads, near Spokane Wood, water plentiful. Low price \$15 per acre. Humbird Lumber Co., Box 11, Sandpoint, Idaho. 15-2

**THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPA-** ny's land settlement plan offers unequalled opportunities for new settlers to purchase lands in Western Canada under easy long-term contract. Write for free descriptive booklet. Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Department of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary. 15-1

**160 ACRES, 2½ MILES FROM WARREN AND** high school, 29 miles from Winnipeg. Level, open prairie, with good soil. All fenced. Progress English and Scotch neighbors. Price \$20 per acre. \$320 cash, balance \$200 yearly at 6½%. Write Walsh Land Co., Winnipeg. 15-1

**1,280-ACRE FARM—FULLY EQUIPPED, THREE** sets buildings, 1,020 acres under cultivation, 400 acres summerfallow. Heavy wheat land and a nice producer. Price 47 bushels per acre. Cash payment \$1,200. No interest. Binkley Bros., Real Estate, Shaunavon, Sask. 15-3

**TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES, 25 MILES FROM** Winnipeg, all under cultivation, summerfallow, rented, good buildings. Will trade for country, state, city property. W. J. Schadek & Co. Ltd., 311 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 15-1

**BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTI-** cular and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

**IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR** sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg. 15-1

**FOR SALE—808 ACRES, BROKEN, JOINING** townsite of Howard, Sask., 650 fenced, two sets of buildings, good water. W. H. Irvin, Box 8, Howard, Sask. 15-4

**FOR SALE—SEVERAL IMPROVED SECTIONS** half-sections, quarter-sections, also unimproved land, Carleton River Valley. Buxton Land Co., Ltd., Carleton Place, Ont. 15-4

**SELLING—THREE-QUARTER-SECTION OF** land, 150 acres under cultivation, all fenced, good buildings, running water. For particulars, apply to owner, J. Pedersen, Twin Butte, Alta. 15-1

**10,000 ACRES FARM LANDS FOR SALE IN THE** heart of Saskatchewan's most fertile wheat area. Binkley Bros., Real Estate Agents, Shaunavon, Sask. 15-1

**FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION FARM, NEAR** Grenfell, 155 acres in crop, with or without full equipment. Apply Alex. Sim, Grenfell, Sask. 15-1

### Farm Lands Wanted

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR** cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 539 Broadway, London, Ont. 15-1



## Seeds and Nursery Stock

**SEEDLING-KRAKOW 22 FALL WHEAT, \$2.25** per bushel, also Rosen fall rye, grown eight years in the Dauphin district. Very hardy. Fred Forsberg & Sons, Dauphin, Man.

**SEEDLING-EXTRA ONE FEED OATS, 55 CENTS** per bushel, chopped, 60 cents. George Bell, Keyworth, Sask.

**FALL WHEAT RYE, ODESSA, KARMONT** all wheat, Dakota rye. Inquiries solicited. Broatch Seed, Moose Jaw, Sask.

## FARM MACHINERY

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**USED AND NEW AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR** parts—Tires, Case and Nelson tractor parts, radiators, magneto, engines, wheels, springs, axles, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, bearings, gears, etc. at descriptions. Low prices. Largest stock of auto parts in Canada. Save 25 to 80 per cent. Auto parts for Overland, Gray-Doria, McLaughlins, Buick, Chevrolet and many others. New and used parts for Ford. Orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 263 to 273 Fort Street, Winnipeg. Write for our new complete catalogue.

**USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS FOR EVERY** make of cars, engines, magnetos, gears, generators for charging radio batteries, tractor repairs, belting and pulleys, etc. Prompt attention to mail orders. Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 51

**THREE-WAY PISTON RINGS ARE GUARANTEED** to stop oil pumping and compression leaks. Write or order from Phillips Motor Parts Co., 284 Ransay Ave., Winnipeg. Agents wanted to sell Northland radio. 13-9

**NEW AND USED AUTO PARTS FOR ALL** makes of cars. Second-hand tires, engines, gears, radiators, bodies, etc. Country orders given prompt attention. G. & J. Auto Wrecking Co., 910 Main St., Winnipeg. 12-24

**MAGNETOS, GENERATORS AND ELECTRIC** starters of all makes repaired and rewound. Prompt service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Acme Magneto and Electrical Co. Ltd., 148 Princess St., Winnipeg. 12-5

**AUTO WRECKING CO., 1602 TWELFTH AVE.,** Regina. Phone 7764. New and used parts all makes cars. Big saving buying from us. 5-12

**COMPLETE STOCK OF NEW AND USED** auto parts. Brandon Auto Parts and Accessory Co., 120 9th St., Brandon, Man. 12-5

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**ARCHIBALD MARTIN MOTORS LTD., DODGE** Brothers, Dealers, 696 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 29-2

**CONSOLIDATED MOTORS LTD., 235 MAIN** St., Winnipeg. 3-24

**J. HAUG, FRANKLIN AIR-COOLED CARS,** Maryland and Portage, Winnipeg. 29-24

**LAWRENCE MOTOR CO. LTD., DISTRIBUTORS** Chrysler cars, 666 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 29-24

**LEONARD-McLAUGHLIN MOTORS LTD.,** Cadillac and Nash Dealers, 543 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 29-25

**McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO. LTD., 216** Port St., Winnipeg. 1-24

**McKee and Griffith Ltd., USED CHEV-**rolet and Fords, 309 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg. 29-24

**MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 267 MARYLAND** St., Winnipeg, Moon and Diana Dealer. 2-24

**UNIVERSAL MOTORS LTD., 293 GARRY ST.,** Winnipeg. 29-24

**WILLIAMS AUTOMOBILE DISTRIBUTORS** Ltd., distributors Chandler cars, Hargrave-Elbow, Winnipeg. 1-24

**Brandon**

**WESTERN MOTORS LIMITED, TENTH AND** Pritchard, Used Chevrolet and Fords a specialty. Phone 2337. 1-24

**Saskatoon**

**THE HUDSON-ESSEX, SASKATOON LTD., 206** 2nd Ave. N., Saskatoon, Sask. 1-24

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**HAIRD CYLINDER GRINDER—LANDIS** crankshaft grinder. Bearing fitting machinery. Motor rebuilding, connecting rods rebabbled. Standard Machine Works, Winnipeg. 1-24

**CYLINDER GRINDING AND GENERAL RE-**pairs, tractors, autos, engines. Crankshafts true! Weiler, etc. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 268 Port St., Winnipeg. 1-24

**CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING, OVER-**size pistons and rings fitted. Crankshafts true! Grain crusher rolls recut. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 12-13

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## Recollections of a Private Secretary

Continued from Page 3

policy of government, I was his secretary, as I had been for seven years. He talked over with me the whole situation. He felt himself to be up against a stone wall. "The only thing that makes me hesitate," he said, "is Sir Wilfrid. I love him, and I am sure to distress him and cause him political trouble. It breaks my heart to do it." And, although Mr. Blair did leave the cabinet, and did oppose the Grand Trunk Pacific proposition, the friendship between himself and Sir Wilfrid remained unbroken in the succeeding years.

Sir Wilfrid had no enemies. For 17 years he was prime minister of Canada. He drew about him a group of eminent and very capable men. He was a real leader. They did most of the work. If, however, I were asked to compare him with Sir John Macdonald, my heart would say one thing and my head another; for I candidly do not think he had quite Sir John's genius for government. He had many qualities in common with the great Conservative chieftain; but he very clearly lacked some others. He had not Sir John's all round capabilities and versatility. For example, he was lost in economics; and that was his opponent's strength. On the other hand, Sir John had not his winsome personality, nor his gift of swaying an audience by a sentimental appeal. But that sort of comparison is too superficial. My judgment is that they were

both great men, as well as great statesmen, and served Canada loyally and to high purpose.

For one thing, we shall never be able to appraise at its true value the national service Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave in bringing his compatriots into a more or less contented mood. To have one of their own race prime minister, and they a minority, moved Quebec deeply. In a loftier and farther-reaching sense, the support given to Sir Wilfrid by the English-speaking majority, took away much of the suspicion and misunderstanding which had obtained. It always seemed to me that was Sir Wilfrid Laurier's peculiar mission in our Canadian public life—to bring the two races into a closer bond.

## My Fifth Chief

I have said before, and I repeat it, that Hon. A. G. Blair was the ablest man it was my privilege to serve in the public life of Canada. He had two valuable qualities—vision and a judicial mind. The latter is rare. All judges are presumed to have it. Mr. Blair would have made a great judge. He had been for many years prime minister of New Brunswick before entering Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet in 1896. I joined him early in 1897.

A private secretary gives high esteem to a good dictator. Mr. Blair was the best I have ever known. But the reason Sir Wilfrid Laurier had for loaning me to the minister of railways was to save him from dictating. His correspondence was so heavy that he could not keep up with it and handle his letters at the same time. I shall say no more than that I saved him. This left him free for departmental and parliamentary work, and during the ensuing years he did a great deal of both. He brought the Intercolonial to Montreal, and established the Railway Commission. The latter is his chief monument.

He ought also to be remembered for his prescience in respect of the policy of running two additional railways across the continent. He opposed the action of government in that regard, and I venture to say that our railway problem today is ample vindication of his judgment. He believed very thoroughly in transportation facilities; but he also believed it was possible to have too much of a good thing. As I am writing this sketch for The Grain Growers' Guide, it brings the chief whom I served for so many years into the sweep of western sympathies to say he was the author of the Crow's Nest Pass freight rates. That occurred in 1897. He got them in exchange for a subsidy of a few millions to the Canadian Pacific. It was a very profitable bargain for the West.

Mr. Blair was an estimable chief in every respect. He had all but absolute control of his temper. Never but once did I see it snap, and that was when a German waiter in New York expressed surprise when he asked for dry toast with his porridge. I shudder now to think what would have become of that waiter if he had been a good spritzer; for Mr. Blair was a giant physically, and went berserker for that once. To me he was the essence of kindness, and I always admired the courtesy he showed to everybody. He never scolded. If the need arose, he acted; but seldom without warning. When he acted, that was the end of it.

It was during my term with Mr. Blair that I one day came into contact with the type of caller who is the bane of every minister's and every private secretary's life—the man who, in order to get ahead of others, says he "just wants to stick his head in the door," say one word, and be off to catch a train." Such a fellow, watch in time, and apparently much pressed for time, one day forced himself past me into the minister's office. Once inside, although many were in the waiting-room, some of them by appointment, he took off his overcoat and overshoes, lit a cigar and commenced to talk to Mr. Blair. I intervened, and plainly told Blair. I intervened, and plainly told Mr. Blair of the subterfuge; for I had no heart for such smart Alecks. Mr. Blair gave me a signal which meant "get him out—quietly, if possible." He remained for half an hour. He was too big a fellow, obviously an American.



can, for violent treatment; but finally, after successive efforts, I got him out without mayhem. "What did he want?" I asked my chief. "I don't know," was the answer. "I didn't listen to a word he said." So, such men gain nothing in the end. Handling callers is a private secretary's most delicate job.

#### My Sixth and Seventh

I was destined to serve seven chiefs during my 20 years as a private secretary. It was a great schooling. Fresh contacts were constant and varied. I met and came to know many very eminent men. I travelled much, and saw something of the world and the world's centres of thought and activity. It was a compensation for hard work; for no man can serve a busy and important minister, much less a prime minister—and I was attached to three of that rank—without being under heavy strain at times. Dealing with a big correspondence was not so exhausting, although never easy, as working on problems for which my chief had not the time.

So I pause to say a few words about the qualifications of an efficient private secretary. It may help some deserving fellow with aspirations for the big orbit of life, and I can do it without immodesty. A private secretary at Ottawa must be physically strong, since he knows no hours and at times must be able to stand a terrific strain. He must write shorthand, and he must know where to find every bit of information, about everything under the sun, his chief may require. That was my long suit. I knew where to find things. I had spent seven or eight sessions in

the Press Gallery of Parliament, and that was a liberal education in itself. Patience, tact, skill with a typewriter (for use when travelling), enough knowledge of French to read a letter, a broad and general education, a presentable appearance, a readiness in the dictation of good English, and, above all, a guarded tongue, completes the list. Just a few little things like that.

But I'm wandering. I always do when I talk on a purely fanciful subject like my own cleverness. What I started out to say was that, after Mr. Blair resigned his portfolio, in 1903, Hon. W. S. Fielding became acting minister of railways for six months, and I was his secretary. Poor Fielding is now permanently laid aside. He and I got along very nicely. We had both been newspaper men, and, as I have said, it is the best freemasonry I know of—and I know several kinds, including the ancient. He was one of the best debaters I think I have ever heard; and that's saying a good deal. He had not the fire and force, nor the wonderful voice of Sir William Meredith, he lacked the grace and finish of Hon. Thomas White, he was not as coldly logical as Sir John Thompson, he was not an orator like Sir Joseph Chapleau, he could not turn the pretty periods of Sir George Ross, he could not prove black was white as surely as Sir George Foster, nor could he charm by his diction like Sir Wilfrid Laurier or Hon. Rudolphe Lemieux; but he presented his facts in such a moderate way, and showed such a comprehensive grasp of his subject, that he was always convincing. He never flayed an opponent. He converted him.

My last chief was Hon. H. R. Emmerson, who succeeded Hon. A. G. Blair, as minister of railways. As a man, he was my ideal. Often narrow in his judgments, and always a partisan, he was nevertheless so just and honorable that to know him was to love him. He went out of public life over a purely personal scandal; but he was innocent, as I knew beyond a shadow of doubt. He did it to save the good name of a woman; and I honored him for it. He had the rarest of all gifts, in that he could, and did, treat all men alike. He was respectful to rank; but he was equally respectful to the humblest worker on the big railway system which he administered with such skill. He brought up his fine family in that mold.

I know of no higher tribute than that to pay to Henry R. Emmerson. All my life I have seen fawning and sycophancy, most of it sheer hypocrisy. Emmerson flattered no one. On the other hand, he was never discourteous to a living creature. He couldn't be. It was his nature to be kindly, considerate and respectful.

Time has greatly changed the picture. All my old chiefs but Hon. W. S. Fielding have gone, and a sadness comes over me as I think of their struggles, their sacrifices, their disappointments and the futility of a good deal of it. "The paths of glory lead but to the grave." Yet there are two kinds of

graves—the graves that cover men who gave something worth while to their country, and the graves of men who gave nothing. These men about whom I have written gave at least their best—their best years and their best genius. We should honor them. I do; and I knew them as few others did.

#### The Changing Orbit

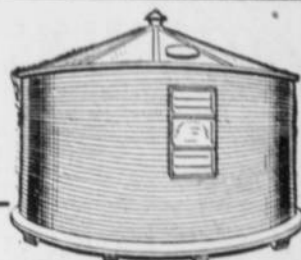
I began by questioning the calibre of our public men of today, as compared with the big fellows of 40 and 50 years ago; for my first political contacts occurred in 1877. Perhaps the doubt in my mind is subject to important qualifications. At once we must all see that the conditions of political rivalry have changed. In the early days, nearly all appeals were made to the people direct. That is to say, the platform was the chief agency employed. Today the printing press does nearly all of the work. People read more than they did half a century ago. And there's the radio. Every important speech is now sent out through the air, and men and women sit at home and listen to it.

But the chief change is in the people themselves. There are fewer fiery partisans to the square mile than there were in the years immediately following Confederation. Men take their politics less seriously now. There is a growing tendency to weigh the pros and cons and to assert a judicial attitude. Moreover, the coming upon the scene of the farmers' party has introduced an element of vital significance. In fact, the change has been revolutionary; and it has had a direct effect on partisanship.

It has been my privilege to see this evolution. I began very young, and am still far from being a patriarch. The agrarian emergence has interested me deeply, although I should be sorry to see it take on permanent aspects. It will serve its purpose, in my judgment, and yield in time to the adjustment which will naturally grow out of a better understanding and the instincts of sectional and class cohesion. Agriculture is still our basic industry, and the farmers' party has impressed that important fact on the public mind. It was worth doing.

I fancy I can detect a different spirit in parliament from that which obtained in the eighties. Perhaps some of the difference is in myself. At all events, there is less of genuine oratory, while there is more talking. There is much waste of time over partisan tactics, and it is all very costly. The time is wasted, because I suspect the people pay very little attention to these purely political discussions. But what I notice most in the absence of what they call, down in New Brunswick, "identities"—meaning outstanding and peculiar personalities. As I said at the outset, there appear to be fewer stalwarts of the Macdonald, Mackenzie, Blake, Cartwright, Thompson, Laurier and Foster type. There are also fewer "characters" like, say, Nicholas Flood Davin—men who gave spice and color to the proceedings of parliament. Why, I wonder?

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### Mr. Knowitall Solves the Stooking Problem

Mr. C. I. Knowitall is planning to further increase the number of domestic animals. Bears are now used for draught purposes at Shaggy Acres, while trained porcupines have largely taken the place of barb-wire fencing around the pasture fields. He is now planning an experiment with kangaroos which, he believes, can easily be trained to do the stooking. A number of these animals have been imported from their native country where their possibilities as stookers have not been exploited because in Australia the grain is cut with headers. Mr. Knowitall states that they can be trained to handle four sheaves at a time, and since their speed is at least twice that of the average field hand one of them will displace at least four harvest excursionists. The valuable services which Mr. Knowitall is rendering to society by the domestication of new animals are not, he feels, being properly appreciated by the present generation, but he feels that posterity will be more considerate and that his name will yet be placed in the hall of fame beside that of the man who corralled the first wild bear or snared the first jungle fowl.

## SCREENINGS

"What's your boy Josh gonna make of himself?" asked Farmer Green.

"He's thinking of becoming a horse doctor," replied Farmer Oats.

"Huh!" said Farmer Green, "there ain't hardly any horses left to doctor."

"I know it," replied Farmer Oats, "and so does Josh. That's why he picked out that kind of a job. Josh was born tired."

"What became of that hired hand you got from the city?"

"Aw, he used to be a chaffeur, and the doggoned idiot crawled under a mule to see why it wouldn't go."

There was an earnest conversation in progress in the village inn. Bob Bodger, the village grumbler, was complaining of the meanness of the farmer by whom he was employed.

"Jarge," he said, "he's as mean as ditch water."

"That's terrible," muttered George slowly and thoughtfully.

"Yes," continued Bob. "This morning he asked me how many more eggs I was goin' to eat, and I told him as 'ow I never counted 'em. 'Well,' he says, 'that last one was the seventh.' And it made me so mad that I jest got up and walked off to work without my breakfast."

Nervous Woman: "If I give you a piece of cake, you'll never return, will you?"

Tramp: "Well, lady, you know your cake better than I do."

George: "Does your wife pick all of your suits for you?"

John: "No. Just the pockets."

Five-year-old Humphrey was standing in the kitchen with his eyes upon a dish of cakes when his mother came in and found him.

"What are you doing here, Humphrey?" said she.

"I was just thinking, mother," replied the youngster.

"Thinking? Well, of what were you thinking? I hope you haven't touched those cakes."

"That's what I was thinking about," came the ready answer. "I was wondering whether they were good enough to be whipped for."

Husband: "You accuse me of reckless extravagance. When did I ever make a useless purchase?"

Wife: "Why, there's that fire extinguisher you bought a year ago. We've never used it once."

"Down where I live," said the Texan, "we grew a pumpkin so big that when we cut it my wife used one-half of it as a cradle."

"Why," smiled the man from Chicago, "that's nothing. A few days ago, right here, two full-grown policemen were found asleep on a beat."

Road Foreman (calling at house opposite): "Excuse me, madam, but have you been singing this morning?"

Lady of the House: "Yes, I have been singing a little, but why do you wish to know?"

R. F. (with obvious embarrassment): "Well, you see, my men have knocked off twice already, thinking it was the dinner whistle, so I thought I had better ask you not to hang out quite so long on that top note."

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"Pa, will you buy me a pair of boots if I prove to you that a dog has ten tails?"

"Yes, my son."

"Well, to begin with, one dog has one more tail than no dog, hasn't he?"

"Yes."

"Well, no dog has nine tails; and if one dog has one more tail than no dog, then one dog must have ten tails."

He got the boots.

Critic: "You have made your hero too hot-headed, I'm afraid."

Budding Author: "How do you mean?"

"Well, he has a lantern jaw to begin with. And so his whole face lit up! His cheeks flamed, he gave a burning glance, and then, blazing with wrath and boiling with rage, he administered a scorching rebuke."